The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 7163. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

REGULATING RAILWAYS.

PROGRESS OF THE ATTEMPT IN WISCONSIN.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE POTTER LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, Aug. 28, 1874.

The motion for an injunction to enforce the Potter law, which was argued before the Supreme Court at Madison, is a subject of the most anxious interest not only to Wisconsin but to the entire country. The authority of the State or National Legislature to regulate, in its most comprehensive sense, railroad corporations, has become a serious question during the past two years. The principle is the same, whether it affect Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Maine, and the cases now on trial here will go far toward establishing arguments and precedents for future cases. The Potter law, so obnoxious to Wisconsin railroads, has been published in full in THE TIMES, and does not differ in any material respect from the Railroad laws of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. The peculiar interest in the law arises from a refusal on the part of the railroads of the State to be governed by it. The day on which the law was to take effect was also the day on which the roads issued new schedules of freight and passenger rates, in almost every instance not only fixing the rates higher than the new law permitted, but even higher than previous schedules. No decided action was taken by the State authorities, save a windy proclamation from the Governor, until recently, when the Attorney General filed a motion for an injunction to enforce the law. The motion cited the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and North-western Railroads, and on the 5th instant the case came before the court, Chief Justice Ryan presiding. The attorneys for the railroads endeavored to have the question of jurisdiction first considered; but this point was held over, and affidavits were submitted on behalf of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, setting forth the depreciation of gold bonds, preferred stock, &c., of the company since the passage of the Potter law. A counter affidavit of the Railway Commissioners was submitted affirming that the railroad companies were receiving illegal rates.

Judge Orton opened the case for the State, taking up the point of jurisdiction, claiming that a court could entertain a bill in equity for an injunction on which a court of equity could grant relief; and by the usual and common jurisdiction of a court of chancery in England and in this country, this bill would be entertained and the relief granted. The Government, he held, has a paramount right over this class of corporations in order to secure a public use.

Hon. J. W. Cary, for the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, opened the defense. His opening dealt in unimportant technicalities. His first point was that no injunction could issue because there is an adequate remedy at law for the injury complained of, and, therefore, no recourse can be had to a court of equity; that is, the complaint alleges the railroads have disregarded, and do disregard, a public statute of the State; that they charge higher rates for transportation than are allowed by an act in relation to railroads, and in excess of the power conferred on the railroads by law. Now this law provides for its own enforcement upon the law side of the court. The remedy for exercising franchises not granted is on the same side of the court, and not upon its equity side. The writ of *quo warranto* is the remedy for all such ills. He next took up the question of jurisdiction, and held that the complaint should have been filed in the Circuit Court. The power given to that court is "to restrain by injunction any corporation from assuming or exercising any franchise, liberty, or privilege not authorized by the charter of such corporation." He held that this act in relation to railroads is an attempt to introduce an entirely new and extraordinary principle in regard to railroad property; one that, if successful, will create an entire revolution in that species of property and shake to their foundations all investments in railroad securities. Not only so, but there is now pending in this court the writ of *quo warranto* against this company, designed to try the validity of this law, and, if the State shall be successful, to deprive the company of all rights and franchises, and suspend for the time being, if not permanently, the operation and use of the property. He suggested that the question has also gone to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Circuit Court of Wisconsin District, and that a final decision is expected in October. This refers to the motion brought by the North-western Railroad creditors for an injunction to restrain the enforcement of the Potter law, which was decided against the railroads, and went up on an appeal, as already noted in THE TIMES. Mr. Cary held that the act, so far as it attempts to fix the rates of compensation to be charged by the company is unconstitutional. The right to control one's property and fix the price for its use, is an attribute of ownership, and the right to fix and determine the compensation for which any one will render his personal services, and incur risks and dangers in transacting the business of another, is a personal right necessary to man's freedom and independence. This law violates article 5 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

The Potter law assumes to take property in possession of the company and exercise over it the control of owners. Mr. Cary here referred to the letter of Senator Carpenter, which denied that railroads are private property, and hence not entitled to invoke the protection of the Constitution. Admitting this, as he termed it, monstrous proposition, still on no principle could this law be sustained, for not only is the railroad and all the property of the company confiscated by it, but the business of the common carrier as well. He denied the entire proposition and asserted that the shareholders of the company are the absolute owners of the railroad and all the property of the company. Senator Carpenter's opinion was that "if railroads are mere private estates, owned by the corporations in absolute right, then they are no more subject to legislative control than a farm or other mere private property. If, on the other hand, railroads are public highways, then they are a part of the public domain of the State, farmed out for administration, but subject to the control of the Legislature like any other highway by land or water." The reply to this is given in Mr. Cary's own words:

> That a railroad is a highway in a certain sense is not disputed; that it is not a highway in the common, ordinary sense of the term, is equally certain; in the sense that it is a great thoroughfare, over which great numbers of persons and great quantities of property are transported in cars by the company, [illegible] or used as a common highway, is not true. There is no dispute that it was built for public use, and if used at all must be used for the public or as a public use. Its ownership is exclusively in the company. It is their right to operate and control it in their own way, subject to such police and other regulations as the State may lawfully make in respect to any other property owned by any citizen of the State. That the word highway has different meanings, and is employed in different senses in the authorities cited by Judge Strong in Olcott vs. Supervisors, is most forcibly illustrated by those authorities themselves. The case in third Paige, 45, is the one before referred to, where the sole question before the court was, whether the construction of a railroad was so far a public use as to warrant the exercise of the right of eminent domain. The case of Bloodgood vs. The Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company was trespass for entering his close before making compensation, and the case in Metcalf was an application to compel the proper officers of Worcester to list the railroad for taxation. The motion was denied on the ground that it was a highway, and no more liable to taxation than any other common highway. Now in the sense that the term highway was used by Chancellor Walworth in third Paige, in the eighteenth of Wendell, and as I understand the case of Olcott vs. Supervisors, in sixteenth Wallace, the railroad remains the property of the company. And the word highway is used in a general sense, indicating a thoroughfare used for the transportation of freight and passengers in a peculiar manner, and not entitled to the exemptions of a common highway. Not the property of the State, but of a private company, and therefore taxable as other property, or in such manner as the Legislature might prescribe. But in the case of fourth Metcalf, Chief Justice Shaw gave it a different meaning, and held that the property was actually not taxable, because a highway. In that case, the State has reserved in the charter of the company a modified right of control of its tolls. The Legislature of this State treats railroads as private property—not as common highways. They have always been subject to taxation, and the same Legislature that passed this Potter law raised the tax on railroads, so that the amount to be paid this year amounts to nearly $500,000. The absurdity of trying to treat railroads as highways of the common character—to treat them as common highways, and owned by the State—is still further illustrated by a reference to section 31 of chapter 119, General Laws of 1872, "in relation to railroads and the organization of railroad companies," which prohibits any person, under a penalty, to ride, drive, or walk along on such railroad. If a highway belonging to the State, as other highways, why this prohibition? It is admitted that railroads are highways in one sense of the term, but denied that the title thereto is vested in the State, or that the State has any more control over them, by reason of the title of the road, than it has over any other property owned by a private citizen, or any greater or different control over it than it would have if owned by any other citizen of the State.
>
> The sense in which the term highway is used as connected with railroads is discussed in 53 New-York, 140:
>
> It is manifest that the question presented in this case was not determined in that, (Olcott vs. Board of Supervisors, 16 Wal., 678,) unless it shall be further held that a railroad, owned and controlled by a corporation, and operated by it for the benefit of its stockholders, is a public highway in the same sense as the common roads of the country. The towns through which the latter run may be compelled to construct and keep them in repair for the common use of the public. The substantial question in the present case is whether they may be so compelled to construct and repair railroads owned and operated for the benefit of the stockholders. It is clear that they may be, if they are public highways, in the same sense as common roads. It has been uniformly held that the right of eminent domain may be exercised so far in behalf of a railroad corporation as it is necessary for the construction and operation of the road, upon the ground that the road and its operation was for a public purpose, and therefore the real estate condemned for its use was taken for public and not private use.

Attorney General I. C. Sloan, for the State, made a long argument, which bristled with authorities. As to the question of jurisdiction, he held that the existence of the power of the court to the extent of issuing writs of injunction to restrain the commission of unlawful and injurious acts has been decided by the Constitution, which reads:

> It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunctions, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and hear and determine the same.

He cited cases decided under the Constitutions of Florida, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, and California to show the right of jurisdiction. Courts of equity, both in England and this country, have jurisdiction to restrain by injunction a corporation from exceeding its corporate powers. Should the court refuse to take juristiction of this case, it will amount to a denial of all redress against exactions upon the people of the State made in violation of law.

As to the constitutionality of the Potter law, he held that the power reserved by the Constitution of the State to the Legislature, that "all general laws and special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after its passage," is an unlimited power. The rule of construction is that a corporation is a franchise granted by the State, and its existence, powers, and capacities, and mode of exercising them must depend upon its creator. The exercise of this corporate franchise being the restriction of individual rights, can not be extended beyond the letter and spirit of the act of incorporation. Corporations have no right to charge toll on freight except the right given by the charters. There is no limitation on the power of the Legislature to alter the charter of a corporation where that power is reserved. The Legislative discretion cannot in that respect be controlled by the courts. The limitation of charge in no way interferes with interstate commerce. Bondholders and creditors have no greater rights than the corporation itself. If a State grant no exclusive right to one company which it has incorporated, it impairs no contract by incorporating a second one which injures or destroys the first.

These are the main points that were made in the arguments for and against the injunction, and it will be seen, cover the entire ground likely to be gone over in any of the cases that may come up for trial as affecting the power of the Legislature to control and regulate railroad rates. The feeling in the matter is intense, and the decision of the court, to be given in a couple of weeks, is eagerly looked for.

There is this fear expressed by railroad stockholders: Chief Justice Ryan will be a candidate for re-election, the judiciary being elective in this State, and a decision in favor of the railroads will utterly kill all chances of a re-election. Whether this will in any way affect the decision remains to be seen. However the matter is decided it does not close the question. Unless a compromise with the people can be effected the railroads are doomed. The people will elect judges who will decide in the popular way if the present court refuses to sustain the law.

A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 31.—The first meeting of the corporators of the Massalonskee and Kennebec Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. E. F. Pillsbury, Esq., presided, and William Atkinson was Secretary. The charter granted by the last Legislature was accepted and a Board of Directors chosen. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws and the [illegible] of the meeting was [illegible].

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT TREASURY DECISION.

CLASSIFICATION OF DRY SUGARS—AN APPEAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO—REPORT OF COMMANDER BELKNAP ON THE PACIFIC CABLE SOUNDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided in several appeal cases from California that the new tariff law does not recognize the distinctions between what are known as "unpurged sugars" and other sugars, and that henceforth at all ports all dry sugars will be classified according to a color and not according to a difference in the mode of preparation. This decision involves $100,000 in extra duties in the cases appealed from San Francisco.

DEEP SOUNDINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

Commander George E. Belknap, in command of the United States steamer Tuscarora, makes a report to the Navy Department under date of July 29, of the full details of his soundings in the Pacific Ocean. The Tuscarora was last Spring directed to thoroughly sound the principal routes in the Pacific Ocean, by which it is thought that a cable might be laid to Asia. Capt. Belknap reports some extraordinary soundings. The deepest was 4,374 fathoms. The next deepest was 3,754 fathoms. This great depth of water was near the Alaska coast. Capt. Belknap reports that the shore line is practicable for a cable.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

Admiral Mullany to-day officially notified the Navy Department of the appearance of yellow fever at Key West. He did not communicate the facts connected with his entrance into the Marine Hospital there.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The United States steamer Franklin, flag-ship of Rear Admiral Case, was at Spezzia, Italy, Aug. 14. The Congress arrived there the day previous from Villefranche. The Juniata left Spezzia Aug. 11 to visit Messina, Taranto, Brindisi, Corfu, Cerigo, and various other ports of the Mediterranean, and to return to Villefranche by the 15th of November. The United States steamer Despatch, which has been cruising with the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on board, is expected at Washington to-day or to-morrow. The practice ship Constellation, which arrived at New-London, Conn., on the 28th inst., struck lightly on a hidden rock, not laid down in the chart, between Little Gulf Island and Gardner's Island, but sustained no injury.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander B. H. McCalla and Lieut. C. C. Cornwell are ordered to the Naval Academy. Lieut. Commander F. R. Smith is detached from the Lancaster and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Nichol, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the Powhatan; Passed Assistant Samuel Gragg, from the Colorado, and ordered to return home; Passed Assistant Engineer R. T. Bennett, from the Dictator, and ordered to the Colorado; Assistant Engineer Harris Webster, from the Powhatan, and placed on waiting orders.

TREASURY APPOINTMENT.

Daniel Baker, of Maine, formerly of the Loan Division of the Treasury, was to-day appointed chief of the Warrant Division of the Treasury.

THE CURRENCY.

The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding:

Old demand notes	$76,697 50
Legal-tender notes, issue of 1874	3,806,000 00
Legal-tender notes, new issue	53,634,993 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	324,559,007 00
One-year notes of 1863	75,625 00
Two-year notes of 1863	23,300 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	29,900 00
Compound interest notes	419,060 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,335,855 40
Fractional currency, second issue	3,146,297 75
Fractional currency, third issue	3,257,385 03
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	13,083,568 89
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	3,511,262 25
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	9,656,792 00
Fractional currency, fifth issue	8,806,514 55
Total	$428,422,258 37

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $595,284. The receipts for the first two months of the present fiscal year, July and August, were $17,919,601 25, an excess over the corresponding months of the last fiscal year of $577,449 84.

AUSTRALIA.

THE RUMOR OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE STEAMER LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO NOT TRUE—INEFFICIENCY OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The Sydney (New South Wales) *Morning Herald* says the rumor that the steamer line to San Francisco has been suspended is without foundation.

The Melbourne *Argus* complains that the mail service on the lines is very inefficient—that California dates are continually anticipated by vessels via the Suez Canal. As far as Melbourne is concerned, the California service is useless.

TWENTY-FIVE MORE BODIES RECOVERED FROM THE WRECKED ADMIRAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Twenty-five more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the ship British Admiral. A portion of the cargo saved has been brought to Melbourne.

The British ship Challenger had finished soundings for the cable between Sydney and Wellington, New-Zealand.

HONOLULU.

PROROGATION OF THE ASSEMBLY—IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED—THE KING IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The steamer Mikado brought no news from Honolulu, but there is news to Aug. 19. The King prorogued the Assembly on the 8th of August. He congratulated the members on the introduction of bills to aid the construction of telegraph lines and encourage steam navigation with foreign countries. He spoke strongly in favor of reciprocity treaties, particularly favoring one with the United States, and said that no effort on his part would be wanting to secure the desired result. The King has appointed S. G. Wilder and J. M. Kawainui special commissioners to collect and forward to the Philadelphia International Exhibition objects illustrative of the arts, manufactures, and products of the soil of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The British war-ship Scout was expected to arrive with the party to observe the transit of Venus.

THE POMEROY MURDER CASE.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Charles Pomeroy, who was held as a witness in $5,000 bail to appear against his brother Jesse H. Pomeroy, now under indictment for the murder of the Millen boy, has been released on his own recognizance. The authorities have no doubt that Charles will be forthcoming if wanted, and it was regarded as unnecessary hardship to confine him in jail.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—A SECRET MEETING.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—An important meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers connected with the Erie Railway was held in Port Jervis to-day. The exact business of the meeting cannot be definitely ascertained, but we are credibly informed that it is of an important character. We also learn on good authority that a [illegible] lines centring in New-York is soon to be held in that city. Notices of a reduction of ten per cent. in the pay of shopmen were posted in the Erie shops of this place to-day, and it is rumored that this action of the engineers was in reference to a contemplated reduction in their pay. The meeting was a large one, and has excited much interest.

THE BLACK HILLS.

RETURN OF CUSTER'S EXPEDITION TO FORT LINCOLN—THE COUNTRY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Bismarck, Dakota, speaking of Gen. Custer's expedition, says the explorers are well satisfied with the prospect, and are ready to conduct an expedition to the new Eldorado as soon as the Indian title is extinguished, or as soon as they are satisfied the Government will not interfere. The impression prevails generally that it would be impossible to prevent parties from occupying the country, because they will seek to enter it from every quarter, from east, west, and south, as well as from Bismarck, the nearest railroad point to the mines, and from whence they can be reached to the best advantage. Hostile Indians never visit the Black Hills, but confine their operations to the buffalo region. The hills are never occupied by the friendly Sioux, and but occasionally have been visited by them. The result is satisfactory in every respect, except perhaps to Gen. Custer, who did not have a chance to fire a shot at the hostile Indians. Twenty-six days were spent in the Black Hills, and nearly 300 miles of valley were traversed by the entire command. Gold in unlimited quantities was discovered at various points; also, silver and lead, galena, plumbago, mountains of iron, and inexhaustible beds of gypsum. The search for gold was not exhaustive, as the halts were brief, but at one point in what will hereafter be known as Custer's Park, a shaft was sunk to a depth of eight feet, and from the grass roots down gold was found amounting to five cents per pan at the top, and increasing in amount to twenty cents at a depth of eight feet. The bed rock was not reached and yet shot gold was found. The Running Water region is reported by the Indians to be exceedingly rich, and the Big Horn regions known to abound in gold were not explored for lack of time. Custer's Gulch, where twenty of the boys took gold claims, declaring their intention to occupy them as soon as a peaceable possession of the county can be obtained, is situated seven miles south of Harney's Peak, and 250 miles from Bismarck.

THE WEST INDIES.

MISCHIEVOUS AGITATIONS IN JAMAICA—THE JUDICIARY REVILED—SMALL-POX ON THE DECLINE.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 22.—The Government is, unfortunately, permitting mischievous agitations in the colony by meetings and through a small discontented "press," by which the uneducated portion of the colony, (which is a mixed race,) is being gradually excited against Englishmen and English rule. The Governor is openly slandered, and the judges are publicly reviled as wanton, wicked men. One of the judges was publicly insulted the other day by a Justice of the Peace, and ordered out of his consulting rooms. If repressive measures are not resorted to, matters will become worse, not that the colonists are themselves by any means discontented, but that the mass of the illiterate are being traded upon by assurances that they are only "beasts of burden;" that the Government is a band of oppressors; that they are too heavily taxed; that the Judges are "wantonly wicked," and the public voice is not heard. There is more sedition taught now than in 1865, when the disturbances broke out, and it only requires an opportunity, such as an accidental fire in Kingston, to develop terrible disturbances under the instigation of a few evil-disposed men, anxious to defeat the Administration and create trouble. The country is contented, but a few people can soon lead an ignorant and easily impressed people when they are permitted to go so far as publicly to traduce the Government and the judicial bench.

Small-pox is steadily on the decline. Those afflicted are chiefly of the lower order of society and of uncleanly habits.

NOTES FROM ST. THOMAS.

A serious fire broke out on this island on the night of the 17th of August. The Turco Hotel was partially burned, and damage done to the extent of $6,000. The greater part of the loss is covered by insurance in English offices.

Mr. R. T. Brown, manager of the West Indies and Panama Telegraph Company's cables, arrived from Para, where he left the Brazilian cable expedition. He has proceeded to Jamaica, but will return to meet the cable steamer Hooper, with the cable to connect Cayenne with Demerara.

NOTES FROM DEMERARA.

This colony has refused to join Barbados in subsidizing the New-York and Brazilian Mail Steam-ship Line to the extent of $500 monthly, Demerara being called upon to contribute one-fourth of this sum.

CANADA.

CONDITION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 31.—The *Globe* has a special dispatch from London, England, via Father Point, dated Aug. 30. The reply to the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Great Western Railway Company has been issued by the Directors. The board review in detail all the matters referred to by the committee, and state that, while liable to err like other men, they have always striven to promote the company's interest to the utmost of their power. They add that over certain events they had no control. They could not mitigate the rigor of the unprecedented Canadian Winter of 1872-73. They could not stop the rapid advance of the price paid for labor and materials of all kinds. They could do no more than they did to ward off the construction of through routes by competing companies; and, above all, they could not foresee or control the aggravated financial American crisis of last Autumn, from the effects of which the property is at the present moment, in common with all other railways in this part of the world, suffering severely. A large amount of capital, expended in improving accommodations for a rapidly-increasing traffic, which the contractors were informed had no limit except the ability of the company to carry it, is for the moment partially unproductive; but when the present depression passes away and the ordinary course of trade is resumed, there can be no doubt that every shilling which has been laid out will yield an adequate return to the shareholders.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.—The Governor General, Lady Dufferin, and suite arrived here from Niagara to-day.

THE HALIFAX ROWING CLUB—A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—The Halifax Rowing Club held a meeting to-night and decided that George Brown accept the challenge of Morris, of Pittsburg, the race to come off on the Kenebekasis River, St. John, [illegible]. St. John people are willing to give Morris $500 if he rows there, as he offered to go for that sum, and the race doubtless will take place. No correspondence has yet been received from Sadler.

FOREST FIRES.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—Bush fires are again causing much alarm in the neighborhood of Black Rapids. A large quantity of valuable timber was destroyed yesterday and several other fires are visible from the river. The fires along [illegible] River made [illegible]

TERRORISM IN THE SOUTH.

REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS IN IMMINENT PERIL.

A TRAIN STOPPED AND THE COLORED MAIL AGENT MURDERED—A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN ESCAPES FROM HIS OWN DISTRICT IN THE NIGHT—A COLORED CHURCH FIRED INTO DURING SERVICE—MURDERS IN TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The opposition press are continually denying the existence of the outrages upon the colored people in the Southern States, and insist that the reports concerning them are fabricated. There is at last positive official information as to at least one remarkable outrage. The Post Office Department have received information that on Friday last, near York station, on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad in Alabama, a passenger train was stopped by a false signal of danger, and the colored mail agent on duty was shot in cold blood by masked assassins. Congressman Charles Hayes, of Alabama, who is now here, confirms this story, and gives some remarkable instances of outrages which have come within his own observation within the last few weeks. Although a Confederate, Mr. Hayes has been a consistent Republican since the close of the war, and has been a personal witness of most of the troubled scenes in his State since that time. He says to-day that during the last twelve years, even when Kukluxism was at its height, he has never known a time when the lives of the colored people were so much endangered, and free speech so nearly prohibited in Alabama as to-day. His district, which is in the very centre of the Black Belt, has 12,000 colored majority. He has been returned several times to Congress by a majority of that magnitude, yet he says that his own life would be in danger to-day in Sumter County, the strongest Republican county in the district, and that if there was to be an election held to-day, the intimidation of the colored people by the rebel element is so great that the only votes cast would be by white persons.

ESCAPE OF A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

Representative Charles Pelham, of one of the mountain districts in that State, who recently arrived there from the North, was compelled to leave, under cover of night, the county seat of one of the counties of his own district to escape from a contemplated attack upon his life, of which he was secretly warned by a faithful negro. Some of the white people of the town, it appears, had assembled immediately after the arrival of Mr. Pelham, and mutually swore that there should be one less Radical member of Congress there, and before morning. This intelligence was secretly conveyed to Mr. Pelham, who left the hotel unobserved in the early evening, and walked with a negro guide ten miles through the woods to a railroad station. The Postmaster of one of the towns of Mr. Pelham's district subsequently informed him that he did not dare, for his life, to lodge him for the night, because his (Pelham's) vote for the Civil Rights' bill had so incensed the whites of the country, that if he did they would kill the Postmaster and Pelham both before morning.

OTHER CASES.

Judge Martin, the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, who has recently returned from Alabama, felt that he was in personal danger while on a brief visit to his own home, and for the sole reason that he was known as a Republican. Mr. Stokes, a Republican employe of the House of Representatives, who is campaigning in Alabama, was surprised one night last week in his bed-room after he had retired from speaking, by a band of armed men who approached his bed with cocked pistols, and told him that he could not be permitted to speak for black Republicanism any more in that county, and that if he valued his life he must leave the next day. At the meeting on the preceding evening, when a colored man attempted to speak, after Mr. Stokes and Congressman Hays had finished, a white person stepped up on the platform and, drawing a long knife, told the colored persons that the whites had determined not to permit the negroes to talk in those parts any more.

A CHURCH FIRED INTO AND FOUR COLORED PERSONS KILLED.

Authentic dispatches received here this afternoon show that a more dastardly outrage than any of the preceding has been perpetrated in Lee County, Alabama. A gang of white Kuklux, without provocation of any kind on the part of any person, deliberately fired into a colored church and killed four persons. These are illustrations of a system of terrorism in Alabama, the existence of which is confirmed by many trustworthy witnesses, who have arrived here within the last few days.

POLITICAL MURDERS IN TEXAS.

The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Texas, who is in Washington, states that there have been 600 political murders committed in Texas since the inauguration of Gov. Coke. The Governors of several of the Southern States have addressed letters to the President within the last few days upon the subject of these outrages. It is not impossible that, as a precautionary measure against outbreaks, some of the troops which for sanitary purposes are now encamped at Camp Olive and elsewhere, may be sent to their regular posts in the South earlier than the usual time, which is in November.

THE LEE COUNTY FIGHT.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 31.—The Lee County, Ala., fight has been very much exaggerated. No person was killed, and only one church was burned. All is now quiet there. It is believed no one was much hurt.

MURDERS IN LOUISIANA.

PARISH OFFICERS ARRESTED ON THE PRETEXT OF EXCITING A MOB—TAKEN FROM THE GUARD AND REPORTED SHOT.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 31.—The air is full of rumors concerning the Coushatta trouble, but none of them can be traced to a reliable source. A gentleman who left Coushatta, yesterday morning reports all quiet and the citizens discussing the propriety of removing the prisoners to Shreveport. It is reported to-day that the prisoners were intercepted near Mansfield by a party of Texans and hanged, but the driver of the Mansfield stage, which has just arrived, pronounces the report entirely unfounded. The *Times* has just received the following dispatch from Minden: "A gentleman just up from Red River says that the company of men who started up to Shreveport with the Coushatta prisoners were overtaken twenty-three miles below Shreveport, on Sunday evening about 3 o'clock, by forty or fifty armed men, supposed to be Texans from beyond the Sabine, who took the prisoners out of the hands of the guard and killed Homer Twitchell, Bob Dewees, and Frank Edgerton on the spot. The other [illegible] to have shared the same fate. The prisoners requested to be taken to Shreveport, and selected the men to take charge of the company that was to guard them. Every precaution was taken that was believed necessary to insure their safety. The citizens were satisfied with the assurances that they would leave the State and did not desire to take harsh measures. The Texans swore they did not intend to have such —— scoundrels hunting homes in their State. The gentleman from whom we gather this information says he saw the dead bodies of the three first mentioned persons."

This dispatch is not generally credited here, as various persons have arrived to-day from Mansfield, Keochi, and Kingston who must have passed near the scenes of the reported murders this morning, and they bring no information on the subject. Strong hopes are entertained that this report, like earlier ones, may prove untrue.

THE WORST REPORTS CONFIRMED—THE PARISH OFFICERS BUTCHERED.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 31.—Reports just received tend to confirm the Winden dispatch to the *Times*, and leave little room for doubt that the Coushatta prisoners were murdered at McFarland's plantation, thirty-five miles below here, on the east side of Red River, and near the boundary line between Bossier and Red River parishes.

[The prisoners spoken of in these dispatches are F. S. Edgarton, Sheriff; H. F. Twitchell, Tax Collector; Clark Holland, Register; R. A. Dewees, Tax Collector of De Soto Parish; Gilbert Cone, Deputy Sheriff, and W. F. Howell, Attorney. The Sheriff had summoned a posse of sixty-five persons, fifteen white and fifty colored, to defend the Parish officers in case of any attempt to force them to resign, and he and his colleagues seem to have been effectually disposed of by the "Texans," as they are called here.]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

PROTRACTED SESSION OF A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The Democratic Convention for this Congressional District has been in session at Lancaster for three days past. The unprecedented number of 500 ballots have been taken without a choice. It is not improbable that the convention will sit for several days yet. The candidates are George L. Converse and John G. Thompson, both of this city; Thomas Ewing and Newton S. Chliach, both of Fairfield County; A. T. Walling, of Pickaway County, and Wm. E. Finck, of Perry County.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—Official election returns received from all counties, except Union and Wayne, give the following vote for Clerk of the Court of Appeals: Jones, 114,348; Cochran, 53,504. Jones' majority, 60,844.

NOMINATION FOR STATE SENATOR IN MAINE.

BATH, Me., Aug. 31.—The Democrats of Sagadahock have nominated William A. Potter, of Arrowsic, for State Senator.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 31.—The Republicans to-day nominated Theodore Garrettson, of Pottsville, for Congress.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen at the stations east of the Mississippi, being highest over the lake region; it has fallen over the North-west, with east to south winds, increasing to fresh and brisk, and rising temperature, being lowest over Dakota; partly cloudy weather with occasional rains has prevailed over the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States and the Gulf coast. The river has rapidly risen at Nashville and continued slowly falling at Pittsburg and Omaha.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, higher barometer, slight change in temperature, wind mostly from north-east and south-east, and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slight changes in temperature, north-east to south-east winds, generally clear weather, and followed by falling barometer.

Over the lower lake region, high barometer, slight changes in temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and clear weather.

Over the upper lake region, falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, fresh and brisk east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and over the northern portion rain areas.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, low barometer, high temperature, fresh and brisk south-east to south west winds, partly cloudy weather, and over the northern portions rain areas.

Over New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, stationary or falling temperature, winds mostly from north-west to north-east, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	68°	63°	3:30 P. M.	87°	80°
6 A. M.	69°	62°	6 P. M.	73°	78°
9 A. M.	75°	69°	9 P. M.	72°	73°
12 M.	80°	74°	12 P. M.	72°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.....71¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....74½°

POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—Several hundred newsboys and boot-blacks of this city proceeded down Chesapeake Bay on a steamer to Annapolis this morning on an excursion gotten up under the auspices of the managers of free excursions. In marching to the wharf the novel procession was headed by a band of music, and several flags were carried. The streets were lined with spectators.

RAILROAD COLLISION—TEN CARS DEMOLISHED.

FREEMANSBURG, Penn., Aug. 31.—Two coal trains collided to-day on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near the Northampton Iron Company's furnace, entirely demolishing ten cars and delaying the trains going north and south for seven hours. No one was injured. The cause of the collision is unknown.

SUICIDE OF A CONVICT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Robert Lyttle, a convict in Sing Sing Prison, committed suicide on Sunday night by hanging himself. His parents reside in New-York.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

While patrolling his post last night Officer Stevens, of the Twentieth Precinct, found John Kelly, aged sixteen years, of No. 520 Tenth avenue, lying asleep on the stoop. The officer tapped Kelly on the foot with the club, and when the latter was thoroughly aroused, ordered him into the house. Kelly went up stairs, and shortly after threw a bottle from the window at the officer, striking him on the head and injuring him severely. The officer [illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE VIRGINIUS OUTRAGE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS—SPANISH MOTIVE FOR DELAY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Additional correspondence between the British Government and its representative at Madrid concerning the Virginius outrage is published.

Mr. Macdonell, the British Chargé d'Affaires, writes to Lord Derby, July 7, that the Spanish Government appeals to England to defer pressing a settlement of her claims, on account of the negotiations pending with the United States. Spain will be hampered in dealing with the latter power if the American Government is able to cite as a precedent the payment of the indemnity to England.

Lord Derby replies, July 17, demanding that a settlement be made by a fixed and not too distant date.

Mr. Macdonell telegraphs to Lord Derby, Aug. 7, that Señor Ulloa, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, agrees that the indemnity shall be settled immediately under certain restrictions.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EASTERN IN LAYING THE CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Great Eastern, up to yesterday, (Sunday,) noon, had paid out 647 nautical miles of the Anglo-American Company's new cable, and all was going on well.

BURNT AT SEA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP SIERRA NEVADA—THE CREW SAVED.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The new ship Sierra Nevada, which sailed from Liverpool July 2 for San Francisco, took fire at sea and was destroyed. The crew were saved.

SPAIN.

REPULSE OF TWO CARLIST ATTACKS AT PUYCERDA.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—The Carlists made two determined assaults on Puycerda to-day, but without effect. Both attacks were defeated, and the besiegers in their rage set fire to and destroyed the houses outside the walls.

ITALY.

ETNA IN A STATE OF ERUPTION—SICILIAN BRIGANDAGE.

ROME, Aug. 31.—Mount Etna has been in a state of eruption since Saturday, and streams of lava are pouring from three craters.

Several regiments have been sent to Sicily, because of the increase of brigandage and general lawlessness. Courts-martial have been established for the prompt punishment of offenders.

CUBA.

MR. DOCKRAY IN FORT CABANAS AWAITING TRANSPORT TO SPAIN.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—Mr. Dockray has been brought to this city from Puerto Principe and taken to Fort Cabanas, where he will remain until sent to Spain.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS—SEVERAL SHARP ENCOUNTERS.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—Official dispatches from the Central Department report that on the 14th inst., as a company of twenty-five Spanish guerrillas were returning to Puerto Principe they were attacked by 400 mounted insurgents. A heroic defense was made by the guerrillas until assistance came, when the insurgents retreated. The Spaniards lost their commanding officer and eleven men killed. The insurgents carried off their killed and wounded, except one man left dead upon the field.

A column of guerrillas recently fell into an ambuscade at Las Charcas, in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus. Finding themselves in presence of several rebel bands, which had been concentrated on the spot, the Spaniards were at first thrown into confusion; but soon reforming their ranks they succeeded in driving the insurgents off with considerable loss.

Rebel bands have been harassing Fort Martin Lopez, but the garrison, consisting of fifteen volunteers, have repelled all these attacks.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The steam saw mill of Walter Fessenden & Son, of West Townsend, Mass., was burned on Sunday night. The loss is $40,000. The steam saw and kit mill, including the machinery and stock, are a total loss, together with sheds containing about 1,200 cords of kit staves and about $3,000 worth of hoops. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The property was insured for $15,000 in the following companies: Atlas and Orient, of Hartford; Equitable, Roger Williams, City Insurance, of Providence, R. I.; Westchester, of New-York; People's, of Newark, N. J.; Western Insurance Company, of Toronto, Canada; and Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool.

The American House, corner of India and Middle streets, Portland, Me., caught fire in the attic last night, and was damaged to the extent of between $5,000 and $7,000, and the furniture to the extent of $2,000. The building is insured for $8,000, including $5,000 in a New-York Company, and the furniture is insured for $4,000 with the Agency of John E. Dow. During the progress of the fire, a ladder sixty feet high, on which were four firemen, broke, and the men were all injured, two of them, Samuel Thurston and Albert S. Mitchell, seriously, the former having his hip and several ribs broken. One man was on the extreme top of the ladder, sixty feet from the ground, but received only slight cuts on his head. Several other firemen were injured by falling slate. The fire caught from a defective flue.

A large and destructive fire broke out in Snow & Brown's music store on Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala., at 7:30 o'clock last night. The fire was still raging at the time of sending the dispatch. O. F. Cowthon & Co.'s drug store and Bromberg Bros.' and Dr. Ketchum's offices are in danger.

A $5,000 fire occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, near the round-house, West Philadelphia, last night, originating in a car filled with coal-oil.

McCulloch & Co.'s carpenter shop, at Nashville, Tenn., and two residences adjoining, belonging to the same firm, were burned Sunday night. The loss is $20,000, on which there is no insurance.

A fire in Greenwood, Mass., on Sunday, destroyed the stables and the L of Mr. Day's Inebriates' Home; loss, $4,000; insured.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 638 East Twelfth street, occupied by John Buckert, manufacturer of office furniture. The stock was damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured for $2,500. The building is owned by F. W. Geissenheimer, and was damaged about $300. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A fire broke out last night in the oakum store at the foot of Conover street, Brooklyn, belonging to Messrs. Devine & Burtis, which caused damage to the amount of $1,500. No insurance.

At 7:40 last night a bed took fire from a lamp in the apartments of Henry Simmons, on the second floor of No. [illegible] Attorney street, causing a slight damage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMORIALS OF LORD COCKBURN.

JOURNAL OF HENRY COCKBURN. Being a continuation of *Memorials of his Time.* 1831—1854. 2 vols. Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

Such men as Lord Cockburn do a service to the world in the preservation of their reminiscences. They are themselves an important part of the times in which they live. From their position they often know the secret causes which bring about important events. They meet the greatest of their cotemporaries, to a certain degree, at least upon terms of equality. What they have to say of them may now and then be severely critical, but their judgments are often, for this very reason, of far greater value than those which we have from men who are dazed by the luminaries which they may for a brief period be permitted to contemplate. Lord Cockburn was pre-eminently one of those whose judgments of men and things are well worth recording. For many years one of the Judges of the Court of Sessions in Scotland, and Solicitor General, his mental characteristics and habits prevented him from taking a superficial view of those with whom he was thrown in contact. The *Memorials of His Time*, extending from 1821 to 1830, presented a succession of graphic sketches of the distinguished men and the important events that had marked the progress of Scotland in his day, and especially during the interval named. These were republished shortly after their appearance by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., and this journal, which extends from 1831 to 1854, is properly a continuation of these memorials. Much of it, very naturally, is taken up with mention of political movements, possessing little interest for American readers; but there are, besides, frequent graphic and forcible descriptions of men, happy anecdotes, and sketches of life and society, all extremely entertaining.

Lord Cockburn was born in Edinburgh, Oct. 26, 1779. His father was then Sheriff of the County of Midlothian, and was afterward Judge Admiral, and finally a Baron of Exchequer. His mother, Janet Rannie, Lord Cockburn declares was "the best woman" he ever knew. His aunt on his mother's side married Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville, and his family was connected by blood with the once powerful house of Arniston. When eight years of age, young Cockburn was entered in the Edinburgh High School. The teacher under whose care he was placed proved to be "as bad a schoolmaster as it is possible to fancy." "Out of the whole four years of my attendance," writes Lord Cockburn, "there were probably not ten days in which I was not flogged at least once. Yet I never entered the class nor left it without feeling perfectly qualified, both in ability and preparation, for the whole business, which, being confined to Latin alone, and in necessarly short tasks, since every one of the boys had to rhyme over the very same words in the very same way, was no great feat. But I was driven stupid. Oh! the bodily and mental wearisomeness of sitting six hours a day, staring idly at a page, without motion and without thought, and trembling at the gradual approach of the merciless giant. I never got a single prize, and once sat boobie at the annual public examination. The beauty of no Roman word or thought or action ever occurred to me; nor did I ever fancy that Latin was of any use, except to torture boys." Four years of this torture brought young Cockburn under the care of the Rector, Dr. Alexander Adam, author of the work on Roman antiquities, then in the zenith of his reputation. Of him Lord Cockburn speaks in terms of enthusiastic affection, and the two years during which he enjoyed his instruction did much to efface the memory of his tyrannical predecessor. In October, 1793, young Cockburn went to the College of Edinburgh; in 1800 he entered the Faculty of Advocates; in 1806 he accepted the office of Advocate Depute, a position from which he "had the honor of being dismissed" for political reasons, four years later, and in 1830, he was made Solicitor Advocate under the Ministry of Earl Grey, Jeffrey having been made Lord Advocate. In 1837 he received the appointment of Criminal Judge, and in 1854 he died in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Sir Walter Scott, Lord Brougham, Dr. Chalmers, Sir William Hamilton Macaulay, Dr. Guthrie, Thomas Dick Lauder, and Sydney Smith were among his cotemporaries, and of these as well as of others equally or but little less distinguished we have graphic pen-and-ink portraits, rapid characterization, or entertaining anecdotes.

Lord Cockburn knew how to appreciate true oratorical power, and he naturally held Dr. Chalmers in the highest admiration. In May, 1833, this distinguished pulpit orator delivered a speech in the General Assembly, of which Lord Cockburn writes that "all his views and statements blazed with the fire of his volcanic imagination. How he burns. I shed more tears of pure admiration than I have done since they were forced from me by the magnificence of Mrs. Siddons. And every syllable written in his condensed short-hand. I was sitting next him and stole a page of his notes, from which he spoke with intense eloquence for about twenty minutes. When he was done and began to collect his materials he missed this page, and upset all the hats and made all the pockets near him be emptied in search of it. I was obliged to confess the theft, when he allowed me to keep the trophy." A fac-simile of this page, which stenographers may study with interest, is reproduced in this connection. In 1835 Dr. Chalmers made a long and eloquent written report to the General Assembly in favor of endowment, which a strong radical party was trying to abolish. "As soon as Chalmers had closed," writes Lord Cockburn, "somebody moved a vote of thanks to him; but another member, thinking this not enough, moved that they should first return thanks to God. Some little discussion arose, which the Moderator ended by reading in a technical style from his paper that the question before the house was whether they should return thanks to Dr. Chalmers, or by prayer to God. On this there was a general and confused cry of 'Dr. Chalmers! Dr. Chalmers!' and 'Prayer! Prayer!' when the Moderator declared that Dr. Chalmers had it, and proceeded to eulogize him accordingly, and the prayer did not take place till a considerable time afterward."

Lord Brougham is made the subject of much caustic criticism, and among other anecdotes we have this of an encounter, in 1838, between him and Earl Grey, who had retired from office with abundant reason for believing that Brougham's professions of friendship were hypocritical. The occasion was an evening gathering at Oxenford: "Brougham was rather late, so that his annunciation and entrance were distinctly observed by a party of about fifty persons, and both he and Lord Grey, who were the wonders of the room, felt this. Brougham walked directly up to Grey, who was standing conversing, and made the gesture, though timidly, of one intending to shake hands. Lord Grey made no corresponding gesture, but drew himself up, made no sign of recognition, not even by a word or bow of formal civility, but in steady silence looked a calm repulse, which the Chancellor felt and acknowledged by turning aside to somebody else. The [illegible] selected edition of Brougham's speeches in four volumes, Lord Cockburn dashes off a wonderfully vivid characterization of the famous orator and statesman. We quote a few sentences: "It is impossible to contemplate this astonishing person without the highest admiration and the deepest sorrow. His character is marked by such strong lines and has been evolved in such unequivocal facts that it is liable to no material doubt. Its peculiarity, or at least the circumstance which, for the sake of the warning, others have the greatest interest in observing, consists in the contrast between the excellence of his intellectual and the defects of his moral nature. No man has appeared on the stage in my time with more powerful ability. There is no subject which his understanding cannot master; and this appeared as early in life as was possible without the fatal sign of unnatural maturity. * * * His industry is stupendous. It is absolutely impossible to exhaust it. Neither his profession, when he was on the Northern circuit, nor the House of Commons, nor the general charge of the affairs of the wronged all over the world, nor the labor of the Chancery, when it required the arrears of many years to be cleared off in one, joined to the other toils of the Chancellor, and managing and speaking every night in the Lords on new and great measures, had any effect in subduing him. Half of these would have crushed any ordinary Hercules, but the whole was no labor to him. There is no matter that he cannot handle, except perhaps wit, which, though he has jokes and ridicule enough, is not one of his weapons. * * * His sarcasm is terrible. Seldom deep and short, not pointed by epigram, exposing by a phrase or extinguishing by a saying, but exterminating his unhappy victim by storms of ridicule, indignation, and contempt, in which there is far less concern for correctness, candor, or due measure, than for whether the wretch has been annihilated by the tempest that has passed over him. * * * He is tall and gentlemanlike, with a powerful voice, yet, except when it is roused, of almost feminine softness; a face strongly expressive—even when not deformed by a nervous twitching at the nose—of the almost savage irony and jocular mischief so habitual to him, an erect attitude, distinguished by a solemn projection of the right arm, and the opening and shutting of his long fingers like claws impatient for their prey. But his gesture on the whole is natural, simple, and elegant, except when the paroxysm of scorn is upon him, or he is elevated by one of his lofty strains of indignation or inspired by a noble appeal to high principles, or distant ages, when he falls into any attitude, however vehement, which suits the animation of the passage." Later still (in 1845) Lord Cockburn makes this caustic comment upon an article by Lord Brougham on Lady Hester Stanhope, in the *Quarterly Review*, in the course of which Romilly's sons are severely censured for not publishing Sir Samuel's papers on law: "Few of the things Brougham has lately done have made a deeper impression than this among those who know the facts. His protest against the perfidy of publishing private papers is quite just, and from anybody else it would be honest; but from him it proceeds solely from his consciousness that no one having reason to dread exposure has illustrated himself by such a long and iniquitous course of private effusion. It is an appeal to posterity against himself." Perhaps these feelings regarding Lord Brougham had some connection with the following entry which we find in Lord Cockburn's memoirs in the same year. He writes: "I have all my life had a bad habit of preserving letters, and of keeping them all arranged and docketed, but seeing the future use that is often made of papers, especially by *friendly biographers*, who rarely hesitate to sacrifice confidence and delicacy to the promotion of sale or excitement, I have long resolved to send them all up the chimney in the form of smoke, and yesterday the sentence was executed. I have kept Richardson's and Jeffrey's, and some correspondence I had during important passages of our Scotch progress; but the rest, amounting to several thousands, can now, thank God, enable no venality to publish sacred secrets, or to stain fair reputations by plausible mistakes. Yet old friends cannot be parted with without a pang. The sight of even the outsides of letters of fifty years recalls a part of the interest with which each was received in its day, and then annihilation makes one start as if one had suddenly reached the age of final oblivion. Nevertheless as packet after packet smothered the fire with its ashes, and gradually disappeared in dim vapor, I reflected that my correspondents were safe, and I was pleased."

There is much of interest in Lord Cockburn's reminiscences of the manner in which law business was conducted in the earlier days of his professional career. The death of Robert Forsyth, advocate, in 1846, provokes some of these recollections. "No modern," writes Lord Cockburn, "can comprehend the lives of the well-employed '*writing counsel*' of the last generation. When every statement, every application, every motion was made in writing, and every party was always entitled to give in a written answer, eight hours out of every twelve of the lives of these men were spent over inkstands. The system required scores of intelligent men whose days were passed in the laborious obscurity of compounding manuscript debate. All young barristers began in this way; their nest-egg was laid in their first good paper. To be distinguished as a speaker was the universal ambition; but many an able man never rose above the writing sphere. Dreadful lives did these clerk-killers lead! What was the balm of Hercules to them? Forsyth was a type of them. *For at least thirty years he dictated or made up one quarto volume every day.* The almanac of his life had not one holiday in it. Saturday and Sunday, session and vacation, brought no play to him or his slave. What with composition, quotation, repetition of himself and of others without quoting, and the other arts of the session-paper manufactory, one clerk, and often two—thin, wiry, black creatures, with sleepless eyes and elastic fingers—could be kept going for sixteen hours out of every twenty-four. And this was besides attending the court early and late, giving some opinions, consulting, attending proofs, &c. Had it not been for the professional excitement and the fees, it was an existence compared to which that passed on the tread-mill would have been luxurious. Yet I doubt if the mere writing department could bring above £1,000 a year even to him who had the most of it. But it led to much more, because the paper-stainer could not be confined to that operation alone. No new Forsyth can ever exist. Yet even this was too little for his hundred-man power. He employed the few and precarious pauses which others gave to Bacchus, to Morpheus, or to Momus in the creation of books. Of those, so far as I recollect, the *Elements of Moral Sciences* is the only one consisting of original composition. All the rest were compilations. He could, and if convenient he would, have written the whole *Encyclopedia Britannica* at a guinea a sheet in a couple of years."

With such racy notes as these upon the peculiarities of the legal practice of the day, with accounts of famous trials in which he himself participated, and with boldly-sketched portraits of the famous men of his time, Lord Cockburn has given us two readable volumes. There is much more in them, however, of local and temporary interest than there was in the first [illegible] forgotten, as has been the case with so much of the literature to which they belong.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- —*Digest of Laws of the State of New-York*—Part I. New-York: J. Cockcroft & Co.
- —*Rhymes of Nonsense, Truth, and Fiction.* New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.
- —*The American Cyclopædia*—Vol. VII. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.
- —*Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, and Other Essays.* London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.
- —*Recreations in Natural History*—Part IV. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- —*Atherstone Priory.* Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- —*History of the Christian Church*—Vol. IV. New-York: Pott, Young & Co.
- —*Journal of Social Science.* New-York: Social Science Association.
- —*Hydrophobia.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.
- —*The Leader.* Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.
- —*Doctor Thorne.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.
- —*Introduction to Biology.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- —*Not in Their Set.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- —*The Crusades.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.
- —*Protestant Revolution.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.
- —*Nimrod of the Sea.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.
- —*Recollections of a Town in Scotland.* New-York; G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- —*Justin Harley.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

CREEDMOOR.

RIFLE PRACTICE BY THE THIRD CAVALRY—FAIR SHOOTING.

Rifle practice in the First Division was brought to a close yesterday by the Third Cavalry. The regiment assembled at its armory at an early hour, and proceeded by the 8:20 train to Creedmoor, arriving shortly before 10 A. M. The command paraded 386 officers, rank, and file, a larger number of men than any organization that had previously visited the range. Col. John H. Budke was in command, but nearly all of his staff officers were absent. Practice commenced at 10 A. M.; the weapons used were the military carbines; distance, 100 and 300 yards; position, the same as in infantry practice. The weather was very favorable for good shooting, there was no wind stirring, and the sky was overcast throughout the day. Requisition had been made on the ordnance department for 4,500 rounds, but only 4,000 were issued; consequently a number of men, including the field and staff officers, were unable to shoot at 300 yards distance. The behavior of the men was generally good, but there were several cases of intoxication, and some arrests. The following table indicates the number firing at both distances:

	F. and S.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	K.	T'l
100 yards	9	32	52	37	28	23	48	46	23	57	31	386
300 yards	8	9	13	16	13	11	16	21	23	22	22	174

The best scores are appended, the team total forming an aggregate of 283 points:

Name.	100 Yards.	Total.	300 Yards.	Total.	G'd Total.
Capt. Fiedemuk, Co. K.	4 3 3 3 3	16	2 2 3 2 3	12	28
Sergt. Sprunk, Co. K.	3 4 4 2 3	16	2 4 0 2 2	10	26
Private Schroeder, Co. K.	3 3 3 4 3	16	0 2 3 2 2	9	25
Corp. Just, Co. K.	2 2 4 4 3	15	0 3 2 0 3	8	24
Capt. Hoops, Co. F.	2 3 3 0 4	12	0 4 3 3 2	12	24
Private Keoner, Co. L.	3 3 4 2 2	14	2 3 2 2 0	9	23
Lieut. Lutris, Co. F.	2 3 3 4 2	14	3 4 2 0 0	9	23
Lieut. Ranges, Co. G.	4 3 3 4 2	16	2 2 0 2 2	6	22
Sergt. Depken, Co. G.	3 3 3 4 3	16	0 0 3 3 0	6	22
Sergt. Range, Co. G.	2 3 4 3 3	15	2 0 0 3 2	7	22
Q. M. Schievenbock	3 3 3 4 3	16	4 0 2 0 0	6	22
Sergt. Ehle, Co. C.	3 3 3 3 2	14	2 2 2 2 0	8	22
Private Dousberg, Co. B.	4 3 2 2 3	14	2 2 2 0 2	8	22
Lieut. Prigge, Co. C.	4 3 2 2 2	14	0 2 3 2 0	7	21
Private Wertheimer, Co. C.	2 3 3 2 4	14	2 3 0 0 2	7	21
Private Flote, Co. K.	2 2 3 2 3	12	0 3 4 2 0	9	21
Private Bytt, Co. K.	2 2 2 0 0	9	2 2 3 2 3	12	21
Sergt. Engelage, Co. F.	2 2 4 0 2	10	2 0 3 4 2	11	21
Private Ulrich, Co. I.	3 2 2 4 2	13	2 0 4 2 0	8	21
Capt. Burkhard, Co. D.	3 2 2 3 2	12	3 4 0 2 0	9	21
Private Haher, Co. H.	3 2 2 2 2	11	2 2 2 2 2	10	21
Private Hahn, Co. I.	2 3 0 0 3	8	3 0 3 2 4	12	20
Lieut. Van Axte, Co. F.	4 2 3 4 0	13	2 3 2 0 0	7	20
Sergt. Haehn, Co. D.	2 3 2 4 2	13	2 2 0 0 2	7	20
Corp. Hagenmaster, Co. D.	2 3 3 2 4	14	2 2 0 2 0	6	20

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On the call of the calendar yesterday morning before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, the matter of the trusteeship of the first mortgage of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad came up for argument. The counsel for the Trustee, Mr. W. Butler Duncan, stated that the proceeding was brought to remove the Trustee for not enforcing the mortgage security of the bondholders. It was true that the company had defaulted in the payment of interest on its bonds, but Mr. Calhoun, who is also a Trustee of the mortgage, was now in Europe, and he therefore asked that the proceeding be adjourned until next November. He also urged that the railroad was situated in Virginia, and that this Court had, therefore, no jurisdiction in the matter.

Counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company also appeared, and objected to the jurisdiction, and made a similar application for an adjournment.

Counsel for the petitioning party stated that this was a special proceeding instituted under the provisions of the Revised Statutes. It was in the form of a petition for the removal of Mr. Duncan as Trustee of the Chesapeake and Ohio mortgage, because he had refused to act at the request of the bondholders. Counsel opposed the suggestion that there was any want of jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. Mr. Duncan, the party proceeded against, was a resident of the City of New-York, and it made no difference where the railroad was situated, as it was well settled that a Court of Equity could act on the person of the defendant. The court stated that it had no power to adjourn the case to such a late day as November, and could only put it off until the first Monday of September.

CORONERS' CASES.

On the 25th ultimo, Andrew Watson, aged four years, of No. 108 East Eighty-eighth street, became confused by the passing of a fire-engine up Third avenue, and, running across the corner of Eighty-eighth street and Third avenue, fell under two stone trucks driven by William Lynch and Michael Burns, and was crushed to death. At an inquest held in the case yesterday, a verdict of accidental death was rendered, and the drivers of the trucks were exonerated from blame....At the request of Dr. Rose, of St. Vincent Hospital, Coroner Eickhoff yesterday went there to take the ante-mortem statement of Heinrich Ellenberg, but the man died shortly before his arrival. It was ascertained that about ten days ago Ellenberg, in a quarrel with Jacob Mill, of No. 158 Stanton street, was knocked down and so badly injured that he was removed to the hospital. Mill was arrested and committed to await the result of an inquest. The immediate cause of Ellenberg's death was tetanus....The nude body of a drowned man was found at Pier No. 42 North River, yesterday. The corpse was that of a man thirty years old, and five feet four inches in stature. He had evidently been drowned while bathing....Emma Bland died suddenly at No. 485 Seventh avenue, yesterday....The body of Solomon Hacker, aged fifteen, of No. 224 Eighth avenue, who was drowned while bathing a couple of days ago, was recovered yesterday at the foot of Desbrosses street....Frederick Spearer, aged twenty-eight, a butcher, returned home to No. 98 Ludlow street, intoxicated, early yesterday morning and hanged himself to a hook with a clothes line. He leaves a wife and family.

TOMBS POLICE COURT NOTES.

Yesterday Charles Baer, of No. 366 Broome street, went to sleep on one of the benches in the City Hall Park. When he awoke he discovered that a package of letters written in the German language and two pawn tickets of the value of $4 28 were missing. He immediately accused Edward Hanlon, a printer, of No. 10 Vandewater street, whom he saw sitting next to him on the bench, of the theft. Hanlon was arrested, and when searched at the Fourth Precinct Station-house, the letters and pawn tickets were found upon his person. He was held to answer in default of $500 bail....On Sunday last Peter Flaherty got into an altercation with Frank Hussey, on James street, and knocked him down. Hussey fell and struck his head. He was taken up in an insensible condition, and sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he lies in a very precarious state. Flaherty was held to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Henry Shalee, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 41 Oak street, was held to answer in the sum of $1,000.

CHARGES AGAINST AN AUCTIONEER.

Mr. A. W. Smith, an auctioneer, doing business on the corner of William and Frankfort streets, appeared before Mr. Benneville, the Mayor's private Secretary, yesterday, to answer a charge of retaining the proceeds of the sale of two carpets. The complainant, a widow lady, stated that owing to the death of her husband, about four months since, she sent her furniture and carpets to the establishment to be sold. She was paid for her furniture, less the regular fees, but not for her carpets, for which she required, at least, fifty cents per yard. When called upon, Mr. Smith said he knew nothing about the matter, and she found that her only means of redress was by appealing to the Mayor. The defendants said that the carpets were sold with other property not belonging to the lady, and that he had just ascertained the fact after an examination of his books. He then asked time to investigate the matter, which was granted, and said he would pay the complainant [illegible]

THE POLITICAL GENERALS.

MR. CHASE ON McCLELLAN AND FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

HOW HE LOST CONFIDENCE IN THEM—PORTER'S CONDUCT IN NOT SUPPORTING POPE—LINCOLN'S POLICY OF TRUSTING THE WAR TO HIS POLITICAL ENEMIES—SECRETARY STANTON'S ENERGY AND PATRIOTISM.

We continue our extracts from Mr. Schucker's *Life of Salmon P. Chase.* The sickening disappointments while Gen. McClellan was in command of the Army of the Potomac had made Mr. Chase anxious for his removal, as they neutralized his efforts to supply the financial needs of the Government. In his diary, July 22, 1862, he wrote:

"I called this morning on the President with a letter received some time since from Col. Key, in which he stated that he had reason to believe that if Gen. McClellan found he could not otherwise sustain himself in Virginia, he would declare the liberation of the slave, and that the President would not dare to interfere with the order. I urged upon the President the importance of an immediate change in the command of the Army of the Potomac, representing the necessity of having a General in that command who would cordially and effectually co-operate with the movements of Pope and others; and urged the change before the arrival of Gen. Halleck, in view of the extreme delicacy of his position in this respect, Gen. McClellan being his senior Major General. I said that I did not regard Gen. McClellan as loyal to the Administration, although I did not question his general loyalty to the country. I also urged Gen. McClellan's removal upon financial grounds. I told him that if such a change in the command was made as would insure action in the army, and give power in the ratio of its strength, and if such measures were adopted in respect to slavery as would inspire the country with confidence, that no measure would be left untried which promised a speedy and successful result, I would insure that, within ten days, the bonds of the United States, except the five-twenties, would be so far above par that conversions into the latter stock would take place rapidly, and furnish the necessary means for carrying on the Government. If this was not done, it seemed to me impossible to meet necessary expenses. Already there were $10,000,000 of unpaid requisitions, and this amount would constantly increase. The President came to no conclusion, but said he would confer with Gen. Halleck on all these matters."

REASONS FOR LOSS OF CONFIDENCE IN M'CLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan had been reinstated in the command of the Army of the Potomac in September, 1862, and Mr. Chase, in a series of "Notes on the Union of the Armies of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia," explained the causes that led to the withdrawal of his confidence in McClellan.

"It may have been an error of judgment, but certainly it was not a perversity of disposition, that caused my withdrawal of confidence from Gen. McClellan. I welcomed him to the command of the army at Washington with the most unaffected satisfaction, and when his delays disappointed my hopes, received with credence, almost if not entirely absolute, the assurances of those having the best opportunities to know, that his activity was thwarted by the disinclination of Gen. Scott to give him means and opportunities. I honored Gen. Scott to the point of veneration, and shared the general confidence in his military knowledge and genius; but I knew at what cost of physical suffering he discharged the arduous duties of his position, and was not surprised when he availed himself of the act of Congress, and asked to be retired. My voice was at once given in concurrence with those of other heads of departments—we had no Cabinet—for the placing of Gen. McClellan in command of the armies of the United States. The President was disinclined to this, but yielded his objection, and the order was made. I immediately wrote a note to Col. Key—McClellan's Judge Advocate—'McClellan is Commander in Chief; let us thank God and take courage.' Subsequent events painfully convinced me that my confidence had not been warranted.

At the President's instance Gen. McClellan called on me in November, and explained to me what he said was his plan. It was to send 50,000 men to Urbana, on the Rappahannock; establish them there immediately; follow this advance by another body of 50,000 men at once; push on to Richmond and capture it before the enemy in front of Washington could move to its defense. Nothing but great energy and great secrecy could insure the success of such a movement, but with these its success seemed certain. He asked me how early an advance was necessary to the success of the finances, and I replied that I could get along under existing arrangements until about the middle of February; and he assured me that the whole movement would be accomplished before the 1st of that month, and that he had already begun his arrangements for gathering his transportation at Annapolis. I was satisfied with these explanations, and when I went to New-York soon after, expressed at a large meeting of leading capitalists my entire confidence in our young general, and my certain assurance that we were to have no going into Winter quarters.

When I returned from New-York I found that no steps had been taken toward the proposed movement. November passed away and nothing was done or even begun. McClellan fell sick. The President called several Generals to his councils—McDowell, Franklin, and Meigs—and almost determined to put the army under another leader and advance on Manassas. McClellan got well just in time to neutralize action, and nothing was done. I had now so far lost confidence in him that I was convinced a change ought to be made.

December passed and nothing was done.

In January Mr. Stanton came into the War Department, and put his whole influence on the side of vigor. The President made a general order—Jan. 27—requiring all Generals to put their commands in condition and to commence an onward movement at latest on the 22d of February. Time passed in listless inaction, broken only by the famous campaign toward Winchester. One morning 40,000 men found themselves put in motion, and McClellan and his staff moved off in all the pomp of war to drive the rebels from that place and seize the gate of the Shenandoah Valley. Boats to bridge the Potomac were provided and sent up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The General and his staff proceeded perhaps to Weaverton—I do not know precisely how far—when, much to his disappointment, he learned that his boats were too big for the locks! and therefore could not pass from the canal into the Potomac. So the expedition was abandoned. Some troops under Banks went over the river; but McClellan and his staff and the great body of the army returned to Washington. The expedition, it was said, and not untruly, died of lock-jaw.

February came, and on the 13th Gen. McClellan said to me: 'In ten days I shall be in Richmond.' A little surprised at the near approach of a consummation so devoutly to be wished, I asked, 'What is your plan, General?' 'Oh,' said he, 'I mean to cross the river; attack and carry their batteries, and push on after the enemy.' 'Have you any gunboats to aid in the attack on the batteries?' 'No; they are not needed; all I want is transportation and canal-boats, of which I have plenty that will answer.' I did not think it worth while to reply, but made a note of the date, and waited. The ten days passed away; no movement, and no preparation for a movement, had been made. The day fixed by the order of the President had passed; we heard the echoes of victory from the West, but all was quiet on the Potomac.

At length, about the 1st of March, the President gave McClellan a peremptory order to move in ten days. Great efforts were put forth to induce him to reverse the order. McClellan convened a council of his generals, and having inspired them with his ideas, sent them to the President to give him the results of their deliberations. The President told me he had expected them, and had asked McClellan to be present, who had declined, on the ground that he did not wish to influence their decision. They presented themselves at the White House, and eight, I think, were of opinion that it would not be safe to move till the 25th of April, while four were for an immediate advance. Of the four I recall only the names of McDowell, Sumner, and Heintzelman; and of the eight, only those of Blencker, Fitz John Porter, Franklin, and Keyes. Mr. Stanton questioned each General as to the grounds of his opinion, and came to the conclusion that the advance should not be postponed. The tenth of the ten days came, and there was an immense commotion. The whole army was moving toward Manassas. As it approached the place it was found that the enemy had evacuated it some days before, and were in retreat toward Richmond.

It was now painfully apparent that our immense and magnificently appointed army had been held in check for months by a force not one-third as great in numbers, and inferior in almost all other respects, and that the impregnable fortifications, which had been so magnified by our generals, were works of little strength and incapable of withstanding any vigorous assault. The rebel flag had been flaunted in our sight from Munson's Hill by an inconsiderable detachment for months, until it was voluntarily withdrawn. Our generals had not ventured an attack on even this weak position.

After the evacuation of Manassas the mode of advance upon Richmond became immediately the subject of debate. The President, the Secretary of War, myself, and some of the Generals favored a direct and rapid march forward. Gen. McClellan preferred, I believe, the Urbana route. Most of the Generals preferred the Peninsular route, by Fortress Monroe and Yorktown. McClellan preferred this to the direct advance, and it was finally determined upon.

I do not mean to review the disastrous campaign of the Peninsula. From the day the President told me McClellan was beaten, and I saw his dispatches announcing his retreat toward the James River, I never entertained a doubt of the necessity of withdrawing the army altogether, if it was to remain under his command, and I expressed this opinion at once to the President. The military men said that to attempt to withdraw the army would involve the loss of all its material, ammunition, guns, provisions, and stores. Gen. McClellan himself, in his dispatches before reaching Harrison's Landing, referred to the possibility of being obliged to capitulate with his entire army; and after reaching that place, Gen. Marcy—his father-in-law and chief of staff—who had been sent up to explain personally the situation to the President, spoke of the possibility of his capitulation at once, or within two or three days. The danger of withdrawal; the impossibility of strengthening the army for an advance on Richmond from the position to which it had retreated; the certainty that no vigorous effort would be made by McClellan, by unexpected blows south of the James to retrieve the [illegible] the Potomac should be given to some more active officer. We proposed to the President to send Pope to the James, and give Mitchell the command of the army in front of Washington—which had been constituted of the armies of Banks, Fremont, and McDowell, and called the Army of Virginia, and placed under Pope. The President was not prepared for anything so decisive, and sent for Halleck, and made him Commander-in-Chief. I was not consulted as to this step. If any member of the Cabinet was I am not informed of it.

On Halleck's arrival he went at once to the James to see McClellan. On his return, at the President's instance, he also came to see me as to the relations of the war to the finances. I cannot fix the date. It was late in July. He unreservedly condemned McClellan's whole military operations, and especially the conduct of the engagement before Richmond, and the subsequent retreat to the James. I told him that to a revival of the credit of the country two things were necessary: First, that some vigorous and able general should be placed in command of the army on the James River instead of McClellan; and, secondly, that the Mississippi should be opened. I spoke also of the importance of a more rapid advance into East Tennessee. He gave me no satisfaction on any point. He said that McClellan would do very well under orders from himself; that no force could be withdrawn from Grant if that General was to take Vicksburg and open the Mississippi; that Curtis' army was required to prevent invasion of Missouri from Arkansas; and that Buell was marching toward Chattanooga, though his movements were intolerably slow.

About this time I saw a good deal of Gen. Pope. It was just before he left Washington (where he had been detained by the President until Halleck's arrival) to take command of the army in the field. He condemned Gen. McClellan's conduct more and in stronger terms than Gen. Halleck; and said that in conversation he found Halleck quite agreed with him, but averse to precipitate action. He also said, what from other evidence I entertained no doubt of, that he had warned the President that he (Pope) could not safely command the Army of Virginia if its success was to depend on any co-operation of McClellan, for he felt assured that his co-operation would fail wherever emergencies should make it really important.

Gen. Pope seemed to me an earnest, active, intelligent man, and inspired me with the best hopes. I could not believe that McClellan would be continued in command until the failure dreaded by Pope should occur, and I therefore hailed his departure to the field with great satisfaction.

It had been already determined by Gen. Halleck to withdraw Gen. McClellan's army from the Peninsula. Gen. Pope was ordered to push southward as far as he could with safety, and draw the enemy from Richmond. He did so. By several bold and skillfully-executed movements, he broke up the railroad in several places; and not only drew their attention, but impeded considerably their progress toward him. His main army was advanced to the Rapidan, after driving Jackson back across that river by the battle of Slaughter or Cedar Mountain. This engagement and its results caused considerable delay to the enemy.

Meantime, after spending some days in remonstrances against the order of Gen. Halleck, Gen. McClellan began to send off his army from the James, but his movement was much delayed by unwillingness to execute it. It had, indeed, become so apparent that a large proportion of the enemy's force had moved toward Pope, that it seemed to me, and I suggested to Gen. Halleck, that an advance upon Richmond under a vigorous and able leader—or at any rate a march toward Fredericksburg, leaving Richmond on the left—was entirely feasible, and would secure the junction of the two armies sooner than transportation by the river and bay, and marches to Fortress Monroe and Yorktown. He did not accept this idea, but insisted on the speediest possible embarkation and march of the troops, with a view to uniting them with the Army of Virginia, before the rebels could force Pope back on Washington with their massed force. So the movement went on. Some of the troops were embarked on transports and brought to Alexandria; some were marched to Newport News, and some to Yorktown, and there embarked and brought to Aquia and Alexandria.

While these things were taking place, Pope was vigorously disputing the advance of the enemy. When their whole force was concentrated before him, south of the Rapidan, in the hope of overwhelming his army by superior numbers before a junction with McClellan's army could be effected, he suddenly fell back beyond the Rappahannock, without loss and without disorder. The enemy followed, and a protracted struggle took place on the Rappahannock. Pope disputed their crossing for many miles up and down that river from the station of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, but he was not in sufficient force to prevent them passing up the country, and by a long *détour* coming through the mountains. By this movement the enemy succeeded in reaching Manassas Junction, in Pope's rear. He supposed they would find that place strongly occupied by troops from McClellan's army, but the fact was otherwise. The occupying force was inconsiderable, and was easily scattered. Meanwhile Pope having defended the passage of the Rappahannock until the enemy had thus reached his rear, suddenly turned round and by rapid marches attacked the enemy at Manassas, followed him to the plains of Bull Run, and by a judicious disposition of his forces, engaged him there at such advantage, before the rest of the rebel army could come up, that victory seemed almost certain.

During these last days, however, McClellan had arrived at Alexandria, and manifested great aversion to sending troops to Gen. Pope. Repeated orders from Gen. Halleck produced slow and inadequate results in movements of troops. The feeling manifested by McClellan extended itself to some of the officers of his army; especially to Porter, who had been sent forward by the way of Aquia and Falmouth, and already made a part of Pope's command. This General manifested no disposition to act cordially under his new commander; but on the contrary, by delays and ill-tempered action, so mismanaged his force that the victory, which seemed almost in the grasp of the Union army, was snatched from it. The result of the battle of Friday, when Pope's combined attack on the advanced rebel army was made, was indeed a success; and had he been supported as he should have been, it would have been decisive. The advanced army would have been captured or so thoroughly routed, that recovery, even with the heavy reinforcements near at hand, would hardly have been possible. As it was, the enemy fell back only to be reinforced by the main body, and the next day renewed the fight. Again Pope engaged them with his overworked and diminished forces, but the divisions of Franklin and Sumner, eagerly expected, had been so long withheld from advance, that they could not come up—the enemy proved too strong, and we lost the day. Pope had sent an earnest demand for supplies to McClellan, who answered that the wagons would be loaded, and if Pope would send a cavalry escort, would be sent forward! Pope had no cavalry escort to send, and to secure supplies as well as to gain a safe position, withdrew his army across Bull Run to Centreville the night following the battle. At Centreville he was joined by Sumner and Franklin; but the result of the battle, and the ill-feelings generated by disappointment had so demoralized the army, that it did not seem safe to risk another engagement; and the whole army was withdrawn within the fortifications.

Thus the union of the two armies was consummated. Will the true history of it ever be known? It seems improbable, for the President, allowing the whole blame to fall on Pope and on McDowell—who, though superior in rank to Pope, had cheerfully acted under him—allowed Halleck to relieve them both from their respective commands, and he himself gave the command of the fortifications and the troops for the defense of Washington to McClellan. It was against my protest and that of the Secretary of War.

Heaven grant that the issue may show it was wisely done!"

THE PERNICIOUS POLICY OF DELAYS STILL PURSUED.

In October, 1862, after the battle of Antietam Mr. Chase wrote as follows to Gen. John Cochrane:

"My judgment in respect to the course demanded by the public interest remains unchanged. No man can lament Gen. McClellan's want of success more than I do. No man has labored more sincerely and earnestly to supply the means of success. No man would more sincerely rejoice if now, by a series of prompt and decisive movements, he might more than retrieve all he has lost in the judgments of sincere and judicious and patriotic men. My longing and my prayer is for the salvation of the country. He whom God may honor as the instrument of its salvation, whoever he may be, shall be my hero. *Magnus mihi erit Apollo.* Gen. McClellan will remember my talks with him of a year ago—how I told him then of the necessity of sharp and decisive action to my ability to provide the means to carry on the war. By miracles almost I have been enabled to get on thus far, notwithstanding our disasters. But the miracles cannot be repeated; and I see financial disaster imminent. I dare not say all I feel and fear, my hope is in the prompt and successful use of all the immense resources of men and means now provided."

MR. CHASE'S TESTIMONY TO STANTON'S CHARACTER.

In a letter to Horace Greeley Mr. Chase, in September 1862, wrote:

"* * * * I cut a slip from the *Republican* this morning about Mr. Stanton. It is less than justice to him. He has faults like other men; but his energy has been all-important to us. * * * * There has been no necessity, humanly speaking, for our ill success. Providence has, as I believe, confounded our counsels because of our complicity in crime against His poor. Mr. Stanton's voice has ever been on the side of the most vigorous and active employment of *all* our resources, moral and political as well as physical. Not only did he urge the order to move on the 22d of February, but he proposed to the President and myself the trip to Fortress Monroe in the revenue cutter Miami; he proposed and urged the sending of Rogers up the river, and the bombardment on the same day of Sewall's Point, with a view to the landing of troops there by Gen. Wool, and a march upon Norfolk; he cordially seconded my proposition to take the revenue cutter and go myself in search of a landing in Lynch-Haven Bay, when landing at Sewall's Point was pronounced by Gen. Wool to be impracticable; and when the landing was found in three or four hours he urged Wool (nothing loath, by the way) to a prompt embarkation and march. The next day witnessed the march; a panic, the capture of Norfolk, and the following morning the blowing up of the Merrimac. Nothing of all this, I verily believe, would have occurred but for Stanton's energy of will and thought. * * * *"

MR. LINCOLN AND THE WAR.

He wrote to John Young, Esq., of Cincinnati, Oct. 27, 1862, as follows:

"* * * * I do not wonder that dissatisfaction prevails. The President, from the purest motives, committed the management of the war almost exclusively to his political opponents. In the honesty of his heart he thought that in the presence of great danger to the country all political differences might be safely disregarded. Unfortunately those whom he trusted have not sympathized with him in the conduct of the war. While he has been urging action they have been [illegible] sted inaction. I have long remonstrated against it, and predicted its inevitable consequences. It is within a few days of a year since I strongly urged prompt action on McClellan, and received his positive assurances that prompt action should be had. When Gen. Halleck came I urged upon him the necessity of opening the Mississippi and driving the rebels from East Tennessee and giving a brave and able General to the Army of the Potomac. He promised nothing, and did it. I think, however, that at last the President is thoroughly aroused."

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

A RING MECHANIC SUES THE CITY—THREATENED EJECTMENT OF THE REGIMENT.

The Eighth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. is threatened with ejectment from its handsome armory at Nos. 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, and 226 West Twenty-third street. The third and fourth floors of the building are used for the armory, and the head-quarters of Gen. Varian, the commander of the Third Brigade, are also located there. The building was erected by the notorious Ring chair-maker Ingersoll, now serving a term in the State Prison. When Ingersoll fell into difficulty it was announced that the real owner of the premises was a certain Mr. Oglesby. Recent developments have disclosed the fact that Conrad Bollar, who, along with Ingersoll, supplied the City with desks, chairs, and other furniture, was the lessee of the property. Bollar's bills will be remembered, and also THE TIMES' comments upon the same. The building was constructed expressly for armory purposes, and was leased by the Ring Government before it was completed. The Eighth Regiment took possession of that portion of the edifice set aside for an armory on the 1st day of April, 1872, the annual rent, it is claimed by Bollar, agreed to be paid by the City being $36,000. The amount of money asked for rent could not be collected from the Finance Department, and Bollar employed Messrs. Wingate & Cullen, lawyers, to institute legal proceedings. On the 16th of June last Mr. Wingate sent a letter to Controller Green, in which he notified him that the regiment had occupied the armory for two years without the payment of rent. A proposition was also made that if the rent was too high Mr. Wingate's client was willing that a fair Referee, familiar with the value of real estate, should be appointed to adjudge as to what was a reasonable price. If this proposition was not acceded to or the sum of $81,000 was not paid, proceedings to dispossess the regiment of the armory and to recover the money claimed were threatened. No answer was made by Mr. Green to Mr. Wingate's letter, and the rent was not paid nor any steps taken to give up the armory. Proceedings were commenced in the Eighth Civil District Court, before Judge Kane, on Friday last, by Bollar against the Mayor and Commonalty, Board of Supervisors, and Eighth Regiment to eject them from the armory. Papers were served on all the parties concerned, returnable to-day at 9:30 A. M., at the District Court mentioned. A suit has also been commenced in the Superior Court for $81,000, the sum claimed for arrears of rent, and the requisite papers have been served upon Controller Green. Mr. Green, it is understood, believes that the rent demanded for the armory is exorbitant, and is determined that the City shall only pay it under compulsion. The members of the regiment are naturally unwilling to give up their comfortable quarters, and are somewhat fearful that Bollar may succeed in dispossessing them. They believe that the rent demanded is more than the armory is worth. Bollar's furniture manufactory is located in the building, and the greater portion of the first floor is rented out for stores.

DUGAN AND CARROLL RELEASED.

Yesterday morning the pardon given by Gov. John A. Dix to William Dugan and William Carroll, the two young men unjustly convicted of the robbery of the brig Mattano, arrived at the Sheriff's office. Sheriff Conner at once communicated with Mr. James Oliver, counsel for the prisoners, and on having an interview with that gentleman, forwarded the pardon to the City Prison. At the time of the reception of the pardon Dugan's wife was talking to her husband at the cell door, and fainted on the pardon being announced. Both men were then released. Carroll will go to his father's house in Boston, and Dugan to his mother's residence in the Fourth Ward.

ROBBING THE BLIND.

Max Green, a blind cigar-maker of No. 549 East Fifty-eighth street, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged John Gordon, who said he was a bar-tender, and that he lived at No. 72 Amity street, with having picked his pocket. Green stated that yesterday afternoon, when in the act of stepping from a Belt Line car, he was jostled by some one, and found immediately afterward that his pocket-book, containing $300, was gone. His son, Reuben Green, deposed that he saw John Gordon put his hand in his father's pocket, and take the wallet. Gordon was arrested, and taken to the Tombs, where, after hearing the statements of the father and son, he demanded an examination. This Justice Wandell decided should be held to-morrow afternoon.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts and disbursements of the Treasury yesterday: From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $7,472 77; collection of assessments and interest, $5,937 85; market rents and fees, $2,803 50; water rents, $1,668 30; sales *City Record*, two weeks, $43 75; dock and slip rents, $111,751 54; fees and fines Health Department, $975 76; fees, &c., Court of Common Pleas, $154 25; fees and fines District Courts, $80; total, $130,887 72.

FINES AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

The fines paid into the City Treasury from Jefferson Market Police Court during the last month have exceeded in amount the returns of any previous month under either the old or new régime. In fact, the total returns this month exceed the aggregate returns of the last six months of the old Judges' reign. The amount turned in yesterday by Mr. Dillon, the Chief Clerk, was $2,128.

MAYHEM.

Anthade Corlade, of No. 14 Thompson street, and Gardibos Gosophes, Cubans, had some high words on Sunday night, and in a general scuffle which followed Corlade's right ear was bitten off by Gosophes. The latter was arrested yesterday and held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
68	In the matter of Thos. R. Agnew.	190	Murckle, &c., vs. Abel, &c.
140	Murphy, &c., vs. Huber, &c.	193	Downes vs. Weisbrock.
160	Flint vs. Flint.	213	Carroll vs. Carroll.
170	Matter of Cathell vs. Cathell.	214	Murray vs. Murray.
174	Shaw vs. Barnes.	215	Sterne vs. Goepp.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Haslam vs. Renouf et al.; motion to set aside default, and defendant serve his answer within five days; granted, with $10 costs.

Rope vs. Smith; reference ordered.

Dor vs. De Mars; motion denied, with costs.

Anna M. Gurdan vs. Joseph P. Gurdan; divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Michels vs. Johnson; Application granted.

Stewart vs. Lindeman et al.; Eddy vs. Wicks et al., motions denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Crescent Iron Company vs. Westray et al.; order granted.

Harrison vs. Harrisons; motion granted, with $10 costs. (See memorandum.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Mary M. Jugenit vs. Frederick F. Jugenit; divorce a mense et thoro.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Donohue.

THE LAW OF MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

The People ex rel Keating vs. The Musical Mutual Protective Union.—This case came before the Court on an application of Keating to compel the officers of the Society named as defendant to reinstate him as a member. Keating, it appeared, had been expelled from the society for a violation of one of its by-laws, he having, as alleged, failed to pay some musicians employed by him after he had received pay as leader of the band for the services. The application for his reinstatement was based on the grounds that the charges were themselves untrue; that the notice of trial served upon him was irregular, in that it did not contain specifications; that his expulsion from the society was in violation of the society's by-laws as well as of general law; that in any event the society had no right to expel him, or, if they did, it must be after a trial substantially equivalent to that known to courts at law.

In opposition to the motion it was argued that notice had been served on Keating; that such notice was sufficient, though containing no specifications; that his presence at the trial gave the society jurisdiction, even though no notice had been served; that the offense was one destructive of the purposes of the society, and one, therefore, which, under general law, warranted expulsion of a member; that the by-law, for violation of which he was expelled, was in existence when he joined the society, and he having subscribed thereto became bound by it, and that, under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, plaintiff having a remedy in an action at law, a writ of mandamus would not be granted.

Judge Donohue in denying the application for a mandamus said: "In this case the relator had a full hearing before the society on the charges, without objection on his part, and no objection was made by him, either as to the notice or the right to indict any penalty, or objection made to the jurisdiction. The by-law under which he was expelled was in existence as a fundamental law of the society when he joined, and the object of the society was in one point exactly the protection that the by-law gave. The relator is fully [illegible]

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

THE CURRENCY AND THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

EX-SECRETARY HUGH M'CULLOCH'S VIEWS—NECESSITY FOR SPEEDY LEGISLATION AND A DEFINITE POLICY—A PLAN PROPOSED.

The following extracts are taken from a long letter upon the currency and kindred subjects recently addressed to a number of prominent citizens of Cincinnati:

"As parties now stand, the financial question cannot be made a strictly party question, nor will it be, as in the latter part of the late session it was feared might be the case—a sectional one. It is a question upon which there will be differences of opinion among men of the same party and the same State. That there should be speedy legislation and a definite policy established, every one who is not a gambler in business admits and desires. Nothing but further inflation can be worse than uncertainty upon a matter so important to the wellbeing of the country as the currency. It is for these reasons that I now feel at liberty to give my opinion upon the financial legislation that is required. I state my views frankly, not as presenting the only way, but as that which seems to me the most certain and direct path for reaching specie payments. If a wiser plan shall be adopted no one will be more pleased than myself.

First—Congress should fix a period, say the 1st of December, 1876—the time is not material if it be not remote—after which United States notes should cease to be a legal tender.

Second—The Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to retire (by the use of the surplus revenue, and if this should be insufficient, by the sale of bonds) at least $50,000,000 of United States notes per annum, until all have been retired, and he shall be prohibited from reissuing the notes thus retired under any pretext or circumstances whatever.

Third—In lieu of the United States notes retired an equal amount of bank notes, if they should be required, should be issued to national banks.

Fourth—When the specie standard has been re-established by the repeal of the legal-tender acts, banking should be made free, and Congress should cease to interfere with the currency except so far as may be necessary to prevent illegal issues and to provide that every dollar in circulation by authority of law shall be secured beyond contingency, as is now the case, by a deposit of United States bonds in the Treasury.

It is obvious that as long as United States notes are a legal tender the specie standard will not be restored. These notes should be gradually retired, because until the volume is reduced they will not permanently improve in value, and because, until the banks perceive that the reduction is actually taking place, they will make no effort to supply themselves with coin for the protection of their own circulation. It will be safe to provide for an issue of notes for supplying the place of United States notes as they may be retired, because the bank notes will not be applied for if the business of the country does not require them, and because they ought to be furnished if it does. It is not likely that an issue of bank notes corresponding to the amount of United States notes withdrawn, will be required, as the value of both kinds of our paper money will be steadily increasing, and specie will be taking the place of paper as a reserve of the banks, and, ultimately, as a circulation among the people. This will be a self-regulating matter. As the United States notes are retired the banks will fortify themselves with coin, so that when the time of coin redemption comes round they will be prepared to meet the calls which may be made upon them, but which cannot be large, as the preparation for this state of things will have brought the business of the country into a healthy condition, and there will be little demand for coin for exportation.

Nor will this withdrawal of United States notes preparatory to a return to specie payments, nor the return itself, affect the value of property or disturb business. Some intelligent men, who are anxious to stand again upon solid ground, are apt to speak of the "shrinkage" which must occur before this can be brought about, not reflecting that the real value of property is not affected by the standard by which it is estimated. Property is not dependent for its value upon a fiction. We speak of the price of gold, of its rise and fall, and some of us seem to think that we are richer as it rises and poorer as it falls, while its real value is permanent, except so far as it is effected by the yield of the mines. In spite of the legal tender acts, it is to-day, and it must continue to be, the real measuring standard of property. There is no foundation, therefore, for the apprehension of a shrinkage in the value of property as a consequence of a return to specie payments; nor is there any more foundation for the apprehension that such a change in our financial policy will make money scarcer and times harder. As I have already said, money, whether it be gold or paper, goes where it is wanted.

Upon the subject of the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, the ex-Secretary writes as follows:

There is another subject to which I should not allude, if there was not a "plank" in the "platform" adopted by the recent Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in favor of the payment of five-twenty bonds in greenbacks. Although it is known that party platforms are usually made to be disregarded and "spit upon," the expression of such a sentiment by an intelligent and highly respectable body of men, claiming to represent a great political party, whose record upon financial questions has been most creditable, is calculated to mislead well-meaning people, if not to damage the national credit. This subject is rapidly losing its interest in a pecuniary point of view, by the fact that the six per cent. five-twenties are being rapidly converted into five per cents, which, in order to prevent any question in regard to the currency in which they are to be paid, are on their face made payable in coin. Still, presented as the resolution has been for the consideration of the voters of Indiana, it is not without importance. I feel it to be important because it affects the good name of my own State. That such a proposition should be revived by men claiming to represent Democracy indicates a want of political sagacity on their part and an abandonment by them of principles to which the Democratic Party, in the palmy days of its greatness and power, conscientiously adhered, and which it must again avow and adhere to if it is to become the party of the future, as it has been of the past. If this resolution of the convention truly expresses or reflects the sentiment of the Democracy of Indiana it is to be hoped that the spirits of Jefferson and Jackson, of Benton and Wright, and the host of other Democratic worthies whose fame is the nation's pride, do not witness the apostasy of those who claim to be their followers. That the five-twenty bonds should not and cannot be paid in depreciated greenbacks is evident, for the following reasons:

First—These bonds are national obligations, intended to be circulated and held in foreign countries as well as in the United States; and all such obligations are always understood to be payable in the currency which alone is recognized as money by the common consent of the great family of nations.

Second—They cannot be paid in greenbacks, because it could not be done without increasing the issue of legal-tender notes beyond $400,000,000; and a large portion of these bonds were issued after the faith of the Government had been pledged by act of Congress that this should be the limit, and also because Congress, by a special act, in 1869 declared that these bonds were payable in coin.

Third—Because it was the express understanding between the Government and the people when these bonds were issued that the principal as well as the interest should be paid in coin.

The language of the Indiana resolution, "We are in favor of the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued," if not positively untrue, is calculated to mislead. That these bonds should be paid in greenbacks is not in accordance with the law under which the issue was made. The reverse is the fact. It is true that the law does not expressly state that they are payable in coin, but it is provided that the interest be so paid. If it is silent in regard to the principal, it is because no one at that time regarded the United States notes as anything else than a temporary currency, which was to be redeemed or retired by conversion into bonds long before the bonds by their terms would be brought under the control of the Government. Who, in fact, ever heard of a national obligation the interest on which was payable in one kind of currency and the principal in another and depreciated kind, and what would be thought of a people who should take advantage of the technical construction of their own law, and compel the holders of their bonds to take in payment their own dishonored paper, notwithstanding their servants in the Treasury Department, their servants who solicited subscriptions, and the public press, with the full knowledge and approval of the lawmaking power, had represented the principal as well as the interest of the bonds to be payable in coin! By every member of the House and of the Senate who participated in the debate when the subject of the issue of these bonds was under consideration, and who in terms alluded to them, they were spoken of as "gold bonds." To repudiate all these promises now, the people of the United States would reach a depth of degradation and dishonor to which no nation has yet descended. The statement of the proposition, stripped of all its disguises, is enough to condemn it in the estimation of all honorable men. It is not, I am sure, in harmony with the sentiments of a majority of the Democrats of Indiana. As a bid for votes the resolution of the convention was a blunder, which in politics is worse than a crime. Morally and economically considered as well as politically, if it was an expression of the intelligent sentiment of its members, which I apprehend it was not, it might justly be pronounced a crime and blunder combined.

DUELING IN BLEECKER STREET.

Two belligerent Cubans were arraigned before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having fought an impromptu duel on the public streets on Sunday night. None of the combatants were wounded, and the many spectators also escaped injury. The Cuban Junta were in session, and during the meeting an angry debate arose between Alexander Cavados and Ramon Gonzalo. Blows were exchanged, and Gonzalo dared Cavados to fight him. The challenge was at once accepted, and both men went to the corner of South Fifth avenue and Bleecker street. They took up their positions on the opposite corners, and mutually agreeing on a signal, drew their pistols. Two shots were fired by each party but without effect, and as they were preparing for a third, Sergeant Rooney and several officers captured both warriors. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

00 West. Union....c. 76⅛	200 Lake Shore.....c. 72⅞
00 do. 76⅛	1200 do. 73
00 do. 76¼	300 do. b3. 73⅛
00 do. s3. 76¼	100 do. s3. 73⅛
00 do. 76⅜	200 do. b3. 73¼
00 do. 76¼	800 do. b3. 73⅜
00 do. 76⅜	2300 do. 73⅜
00 do. c. 76⅜	85 do. 73⅛
400 do. b3. 76⅛	800 St. Paul 35⅛
00 do. 76½	300 Union Pacific 27⅞
100 Pacific Mail 47⅛	2000 do. 28
00 do. 47¼	600 do. 28⅛
00 do. s3. 47¼	1500 do. 28¼
00 do. 47⅛	900 do. 28⅜
00 do. 47¼	1000 do. b3. 28⅜
00 do. b3. 47⅜	700 North-western.c. 37¾
00 N. Y. C. & H. 101¾	400 do. 37⅞
00 do. 102	400 do. 38
00 Erie Railway 33	300 Tol. & Wabash 33½
100 do. 33⅛	1300 do. 33⅝
00 do. s3. 33	300 do. s3. 33⅝
00 do. 33	1000 do. 33¾
000 do. 32⅞	800 do. 33⅞
500 do. b3. 32¾	500 do. 34
000 do. 32⅞	100 do. c. 34⅛
00 do. 33	300 do. s3. 34⅛
00 do. s3. 33	200 do. 34⅛
00 do. 33⅛	200 do. 34¼
00 do. 33¼	400 do. 34⅜
600 do. s3. 33	100 do. c. 34¼
700 do. s3. 33⅛	100 do. 34¼
00 do. b3. 33¼	600 do. b3. 34⅝
00 do. 33¼	100 do. 34½
00 do. 33⅜	100 do. s3. 34⅜
00 Rock Island 101⅛	500 do. c. 34⅜
10 do. 101⅜	100 do. 34¼
00 do. 101¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 12.112½	$7,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. c.116½
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 116	2,500 do. b. c.116⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65 c.117	3,500 do. 12.116½
5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.117¾	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 117⅞
3,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 12.112⅛	500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 12.116¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

15,000 N.Y.S.7s,B.C..107¼	200 B., H. & E....b. c. 1⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup. 57¼	15 Mor. & Essex.b.c. 97
	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 54
9,000 do. 57½	100 do. b3. 54
1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 93	20 Del., L. & W. 109
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.105	200 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 73⅜
1,000 N. J. C. Conv.102⅜	500 do. s3. 73¼
1,000 C. & N. W. C.. 85	1400 do. 73¼
1,000 C. P. Gold bds. 90½	800 do. s3. 73⅛
2,000 U. Pacific 1st. 84¼	2900 do. 73⅛
2,000 U.P.7s.L.G.b.c. 84	100 do. b3. 73¼
3,000 U. Pacific S. F. 71¼	100 do. c. 73⅛
14,000 U.P.10s,In.b.c. 85¼	200 do. s3. 73⅜
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st104½	300 do. 73¼
10,000 Mich. S. S.F..103¼	200 do. c. 73⅜
5,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.100½	1300 do. 73⅜
4,000 Cen. Pac. St. aid bds..b. c. 99	900 U. Pacific.b. c.s3. 28¼
	200 do. 28⅜
100 Mar. L. & M. Pf.. 3½	100 do. b3. 28⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co. 30	400 do. 28¼
100 do. b. c. 30½	200 do. c. 28⅛
100 do. 30¾	400 do. 28⅛
100 do. 30½	500 do. 28
100 Quick. Pf. b. c. 33¼	100 do. b3. 28
100 do. 33½	100 do. 28⅛
1600 W. Union b. c. 76½	500 do. 28¼
100 do. b3. 76½	100 do. b3. 28⅜
800 do. 76⅝	400 do. 28⅜
1000 do. 76½	100 do. b3. 28⅜
100 do. s3. 76½	400 do. 28¼
100 do. b3. 76½	200 do. s3. 28⅛
700 do. 76⅜	300 do. 28⅛
1100 do. s3. 76⅜	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 35
300 do. b3. 76½	100 do. 35
300 do. 76½	900 do. 34⅞
100 do. b3. 76⅝	400 do. b3. 34⅞
100 do. 76⅝	100 do. b3. 35
100 do. s3. 76½	300 do. 35⅛
100 do. 76½	200 do. b3. 35
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 47½	100 C. & N. W..b.c.s3. 38¼
100 do. s3. 47½	100 do. 38
500 do. 47⅝	100 do. 37⅝
100 do. s3. 47⅝	100 do. s3. 38⅜
100 do. s3. 47½	200 do. 38⅜
100 do. s3. 47½	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 57
200 do. 47¼	100 do. c. 56¾
1000 do. 47⅜	200 C. & R. I....b. c.101⅜
100 do. b3. 47½	100 do. 101¼
100 do. 47½	100 do. 101⅛
300 do. 47⅜	100 do. 101
17 American Ex. 60¾	300 do. 100⅞
300 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.s3.102	200 do. s60.100
do. 101⅞	300 do. 101
100 Harlem 125	800 do. 101⅛
100 Panama b. c.111⅜	100 do. 101¼
20 Ill. Cen. b. c. 95	200 do. 101⅛
15 N. J. Central 106	400 T., W. & W...b. c. 34⅜
25 do. b. c.106	800 do. 34½
10 do. b3.106	600 do. 34⅜
200 Erie b. c. 33⅛	500 do. 34¼
100 do. s3. 33½	500 do. 34⅛
200 do. 33⅜	300 do. s30. 33¾
200 do. 33¼	600 do. s3. 34
100 do. b3. 33½	1400 do. 34
200 do. 33½	900 do. 34⅛
200 do. 33⅜	100 do. s4. 34⅛
1000 do. 33¾	100 do. s3. 34⅛
100 do. b3. 33¾	600 do. 34¼
500 do. 33⅝	100 do. s10. 34¼
500 do. 33½	1100 do. 34⅜
200 do. 33½	100 do. s4. 34¼
200 do. b3. 33⅝	100 do. 34¼
400 do. 33¾	200 do. 34⅛
500 do. 33⅝	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 24
100 do. s3. 33⅝	100 do. 23⅞
100 do. b3. 33¾	100 do. 24
100 do. 33¾	100 do. 24⅛
100 do. b3. 33⅞	50 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 12
300 do. 33⅞	60 P.,F.W.&C.G'd.b.c. 93
1000 do. b3. 34	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

300 Western Un...s3. 76⅜	100 North-western 38⅛
500 do. 76⅜	100 do. c. 38
1200 do. s3. 76¼	100 do. 37⅞
400 do. 76¼	100 do. s3. 37⅞
100 Pacific Mail 47½	500 Union Pacific 28⅛
200 do. s3. 47⅜	1000 do. 28
200 do 47⅜	300 do. 27⅞
100 Erie Railway 33⅞	200 do. 28
100 do. b3. 33⅞	100 do. s3. 28
100 do. s3. 33¾	100 do. b3. 28
100 do. s10. 33¾	200 do. 28
500 do. s5. 33¾	800 do. 27⅞
1600 do. 33¾	100 do. s4. 27⅞
600 do. 33⅝	200 do. 28
500 do. b3. 33¾	300 St. Paul 34⅞
50 Lake Shore 73	500 do. 34⅞
700 do. s3. 73¼	200 do. 34⅝
200 do. 73¼	200 Ohio & Miss 24⅛
500 do. s3. 73⅛	100 do. 24
6 do. 72⅞	100 do. 24
100 do. 73⅛	100 Tol. & Wab 34⅛
1200 do. s3. 73	100 do. c. 34
1100 do. 73	200 do. s3. 34
100 do. b3. 73⅛	500 do. 34
700 do. 73⅛	700 do. 33⅞
75 N. Jersey Cen.s3.106	500 do. 34
100 Rock Island 101	100 C., C. & I. C. s3. 12⅛
100 do. 100⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81 118⅝	$19,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68 116⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 116⅜	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 117¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 117⅛	180,000 U. S. 10-40 R.110¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 117⅝	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.114½
	1,000 U. S. 5s C., '81 112⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs.. 93	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 33¾
4,000 C., C. & I. C., 1st b.c. 81⅛	300 do. 33⅞
	200 L. S. & M. S..b.c. b3. 73¼
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 90⅜	
3,000 U. Pac. 1st. 84¼	1500 do. 73⅛
4,000 U.P. 10s,Inc.c. 85	200 do. s5. 73⅛
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. bds. b.c.103¼	300 do. b3. 73¼
	100 do. c. 73¼
3,000 Can. S.1st.b.c. 55	200 do. s3. 73⅛
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 95	500 do. 73⅛
1,000 Erie, 3d 101	100 Chi. & N. W..b.c. 37⅞
2,000 Chi.& N.W.1st. 98	500 Un. Pac. b. c. 28⅛
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C. coup. G. bs. 78⅛	200 do. 28
	600 do. 28⅛
3,000 Ches. & O. 1st. coup on 48¼	200 do. b3. 28⅛
	100 do. 28
4,000 N.J.Cen.1st.n.105	400 Chi. & R. I.b.c.b3.101
1900 W. U. T..b.c.b3. 76⅜	500 C.,M.&S.P.b.c.b3. 34¾
200 do. 76⅜	200 do. 34⅝
1800 do. 76½	100 do. b3. 34⅞
600 do. b3. 76½	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 53⅞
100 do. s4. 76⅜	200 T., W. & W.b.c.s3. 34
40 Del. & H. C.C.b.c.114¼	100 do. 34⅛
400 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 47⅜	300 do. 34¼
100 do. c. 47⅜	100 do. 34⅛
200 do. 47½	100 do. 34
100 do. 47⅜	600 do. 34⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. b. c..s3 101⅞	20 N.Y.,N.H.&H..b.c.130
	100 Ohio & M.b.c..b3. 24
100 Mich. Cen. 78	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. P. Inc...x.i. 80	1100 Lake Shore 73⅛
1700 West. Un. s3. 76⅜	1200 do. s3. 73
800 do. 76⅜	1900 do. 73
1000 do. s60. 75⅞	500 do. s3. 72⅞
200 do. b3. 76½	1300 do. 73
300 do. 76½	900 do. b3. 73
200 Quicksilver Pref. 34	100 do. s4. 73
700 Quicksilver s3. 30	100 North-western 38
100 do. b3. 30¼	300 Tol. & Wab. s3. 34⅛
700 Pacific Mail 47⅝	100 do. 34⅛
100 do. s3. 47¼	400 do. 34
100 Union Pac. s10. 28	400 do. s3. 33⅞
300 do. 28	200 do. 33⅞
500 do. b3. 28⅛	300 do. 33¾
50 N. Y. C. & H. 102	300 do. 33⅞
200 do. 101⅞	1000 do. 33¾
500 do. 102	25 do. 34⅛
1000 do. 102⅛	100 do. b3. 33⅞
1700 do. 102	300 do. s3. 33¾
100 N. Jersey Cen.s3.105½	100 St. Paul 34⅞
25 do. 105⅝	100 do. 34¾
100 Erie Railway s3. 33¾	25 Morris & Essex 96¾
900 do. 33⅞	100 Ohio & Miss 23⅞
300 do. b3. 34	100 C., C. & I. C. 11⅞
400 do. 34	100 do. 11⅞
1200 do. 34⅛	100 do. 11½
300 do. 34	100 do. 11⅜
200 Rock Island 101	100 do. 11¼
300 do. 100⅞	100 do. 11⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

The Stock Exchange experienced quite a revival of business to-day, which, if it holds out, will serve to make the week just commenced quite interesting to speculative circles, but all the other Wall street markets retain the characteristics of dullness and weakness which have ruled during the past six weeks. The feature of interest in the market for speculative securities was a sharp advance and consequent activity in Erie Shares, the effect of which was to stimulate the prices and dealings on the Exchange almost to the point of buoyancy. Erie closed on Saturday at 31⅞, dull in sympathy with the market, but the first sale made this morning showed an improvement of 1⅛ ₱ cent., with a strong buying movement in progress. In the sales before the morning board 8,000 shares changed hands at prices ranging from 33⅛ to 32¾, the dealings showing some irregularity, and nearly the whole list of active Stocks advanced in sympathy with the strength in Erie. The improvement ranged from ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. At the first call Erie developed still greater strength, and advanced steadily to 34, carrying [illegible] been weak at the opening, and showed a loss in the first sales of ⅛ and ¼ respectively. Up to the end of the call the general market advanced ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. In Lake Shore the improvement was ⅜; in Wabash, ¾ ₱ cent.; Union Pacific, ½; Western Union, ¼, and North-western Common, ⅜. Rock Island was very weak and irregular, declining at one time to 100¾, against 101¼@101⅜ in the early transactions. After the call the tone of speculation became quieter, and there was a reaction of ⅛@⅝ ₱ cent., Erie receding to 33¾; St. Paul, from 35⅛ to 34⅝; Union Pacific, from 28⅜ to 27⅞; North-western, from 38¼ to 37¾; Wabash, from 34⅜ to 33⅞. At the Second Board the market recovered its tone and prices went up ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent., but the buying movement had sensibly diminished, and speculation was quiet to the close. In the last half hour there was a spurt of activity, resulting in an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. on most of the leading speculative shares, and Erie reached 34¼, having advanced 2½ ₱ cent. above Saturday's closing price. The remaining shares showed an improvement of ⅛@½, except St. Paul, Lake Shore, Wabash, Panama, and C., C. and Indiana Central, which were ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. lower. The dealings for the day were large for the season, reaching 131,000 shares, the leading activity being in Erie, Lake Shore, Western Union, Wabash, and Union Pacific. The attendance of operators and brokers was by no means large during the day. The immediate cause of the advance in Erie was an advance in London of 1¾ ₱ cent., based on a successful negotiation there by one of the Directors of the company of a portion of the loan contemplated by the issue in March last of a consolidated mortgage to the amount of $40,000,000, embracing provisional allotments and reserves for specific purposes. A part of this same issue was placed in March last by Mr. Watson, Ex-President of the company. The fact has undoubtedly done much to strengthen the stock, and is accepted as evidence of the good financial condition of the company and of confidence in the new management, especially in Mr. Jewett. The monetary situation is without change, and temporary loans are still done at 2@3 ₱ cent., and prime discounts at 5@7 ₱ cent., according to time. Foreign exchange was quiet and steady throughout the day, but closed weak at $4 86¼@$4 86¾ for bankers' sixty days' sterling; $4 89¼@$4 89¾ for demand bills, and $4 90½ for cables, these being actual selling rates. Commercial bills are quoted at $4 84½@$4 85@4 86, the latter being very choice. Continental exchange continues quiet; prime Paris francs are quoted at 512½@515; Reichmarks, 95@95⅛, and 95⅞@96. Gold has been dull and steady at 109⅞@109¾, the opening and closing prices respectively; the rates for Gold Loans were 1 ₱ cent., "flat," and finally 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing. The Treasury programme of Gold sales for September was announced to-day, and includes but $3,000,000, a smaller amount than was generally expected. Of this $1,000,000 will be disposed of on Sept. 3, $1,000,000 on Sept. 10, and $500,000 on each of the two succeeding Thursdays of the month. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $30,000 on account of interest; $1,200 in redemption of called bonds, and received $457,000 from the Customs. Government Bonds have been in good demand and prices are ruling firm, the leading inquiry being for the interest-bearing issues. Sales of New 5s were made at the morning and afternoon Boards, at 112½@112⅝, and a lot of $180,000 Registered 10-40s went off at 110¾. Railway Mortgages were active on small parcels distributed over the leading speculative issues. In the Pacific Issues, Firsts sold at 84¼, Incomes at 85¼@85, and Sinking Funds at 71¼. After the last call a lot of Incomes changed hands at 80, ex interest. In State Securities there was little doing, but the market was steady; New-York State Bounty Loan brought 107¼, Tennessee Old Sixes, ex coupon, 57¼@57½, and Missouri Long Sixes 93. Bank Shares were wholly neglected.

London advices announce an advance of 6 ₱ cent. in Erie preferred since Saturday, closing at 53; Erie common at 32, and firm. The rate of discount in the open market for 90 days' bills is 2⅝ ₱ cent., which is ⅜ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The Bank showed a gain of £31,000 bullion in balance to-day. American securities have ruled generally dull, but steady.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Saturday:

Closing Quotations—AUG. 31.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112⅜	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117⅜	117⅝
American Gold	109¾	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86¼@$4 86¾	$4 86¼@$4 86¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¾	102
Chicago and Rock Island	100¾	100⅞
Pacific Mail	47⅛	47¼
St. Paul, common	34⅝	34¾
St. Paul, preferred	53½	53⅞
Western Union	76⅛	76½
Union Pacific	27⅞	28⅛
Lake Shore	73⅛	73
Toledo & Wabash	34⅛	33¾
North-western, common	37¾	38
North-western, preferred	56¼	56¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	108½	108½
New-Jersey Central	105½	106
Panama	112	111½
Erie	32⅞	34
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23⅞
C., C. & Ind. Central	11⅛	11⅜
Harlem	124¾	125

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the total sales of shares are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	102	101¾	3,800
Erie	34⅛	32¾	26,100
Lake Shore	73⅜	72⅞	25,100
North-western	38¼	37¾	2,400
North-western Preferred	57	56¾	200
Rock Island	101⅜	100⅞	3,900
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47⅛	7,300
St. Paul	35⅛	34⅝	3,700
St. Paul Preferred	54	53⅞	400
Ohio	24¼	23⅞	1,100
Western Union	76⅝	76⅛	23,700
Wabash	34½	32½	17,500
Union Pacific	28⅜	27⅞	13,600
C., C. & I. C.	12⅛	11¼	700
Panama	111⅜	111⅜	100
New-Jersey Central	105½	105½	100
Harlem	125	125	100
B., H., & Erie	1⅜	1⅜	200
Quicksilver	30¾	30	600
Quicksilver Preferred	34	33¼	400
Total			131,000

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117¾	117⅞
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117⅝
6s, 1881, Coupons	118½	118⅝
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112⅜	112¾
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112½	112¾
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅝	116
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅞	117⅛
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¾	117
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¾	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
10-40s, Registered	110⅝	110⅞
10-40s, Coupons	114⅛	114⅜
5s, 1881, Registered	112½	112⅝
5s, 1881, Coupons	112½	112⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90⅜	90⅝
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82½	83

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank show the following results:

Gold balances	$853,345
Currency balances	966,225
Gross clearances	14,321,000

And at the Clearing House as follows:

Currency Exchanges	[illegible]
Currency Balances	[illegible]
Gold Exchanges	[illegible]

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.S.iss. 7	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 7	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, 83..112
California 7s 110½	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '91..112
Connecticut 6s 102½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 19
Ga. 6s 73	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 19
Ga. 7s, indorsed 80	N.C.6s,N.C.R.J. & J. 40
Indiana 5s 101	N.C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O. 40
Ill. coup. 6s, '77 100	N.C.6s,NCR.off,J.&J 25
Ill. coup. 6s, '79 100	N.C.6s,NCR.off,A&O 25
Ill. War Loan 100	N. C. Fdg. A. '66 15
Louisiana 6s 22	N. C. Fdg. A. '68 14
Louisiana new bds.. 22	N. C. n. bds. J. & J. 10
La. 8s, Levee bds 22	Ohio 6s, '75 100
Mich. 6s, '78-'79 101	Ohio 6s, '81 102¼
Mich. 6s, '83 101	Ohio 6s, '86 105
Mich. 7s, '90 102	Rhode Island 6s 101
Mo. 6s, due in '74 98½	S. C. 6s 25
Mo. 6s, due in '75 98½	S. C. 6s, J. & J. 15
Mo. 6s, due in '76 96¾	S. C. 6s, A. & O. 15
Mo. 6s, due in '77 96¾	S. C. Fdg. A. '66 20
Mo. F. B., due in '94 92	Tenn. 6s, old 75½
Mo. L. B., '81-'91 inc. 92⅝	Tenn. 6s, old, x c 57¼
Mo. As. or U., due '92 92	Tenn. 6s, new bds 75
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L. 107⅛	Tenn. 6s, new series 57
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L. 107⅛	Texas 10s of '76 83
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.110	Va. 6s, old 28
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.110	Va. 6s, new bs. '86 30
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.110	Va. 6s, new bs. '67 30
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.110	Va. 6s, Consol. bs 51¾
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.110	Va. 6s, Con. bs. 2d s. 34¼

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..100½	Det., M. & Tol. bs 97½
Bos., H. & E. 1st 24	Buff. & Erie new bs. 97½
Bos., H. & E. G. 39	Buff. & St. Line 7s.. 98
B.C.R. & M.1st 7s, g. 63½	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.. 80
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st 48	Lake Shore Div. bs.. 97
Chic. & Alton Inc 97	Lake Sh. cons.R. 1st. 97
Joliet & Chi. 1st 104	L. Sh. cons. C. 2d 89¾
La. & Mo. 1st, gd 83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s 101½
St.L., Jack. & C. 1st. 95	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 94¼
Chic., R. I. & Pac 104½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 93¼
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n 104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 91
Cen. of N. J., C. C. 102¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub 91
M.&St.P.1st, La.C.D. 82½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 100½
M.&St.P.1st,I.&.MD. 70	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.104¾
M. & St.P.1st.H.&D. 70	Hud.R.7s,2dS. F., '85.105¼
Chic.&N.W.C.G.bds. 78	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75 102
Chic.&N.W.R.G.bds. 78	Har. 1st, 7s, Coup 105½
Gal. & Chic. Ex 100½	Har. 1st, 7s, Reg 105
Gal. & Chi. 2d 100	Cen. Pac. G. bds 90¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st 91½	Cen. Pac. St. Aid bs. 99½
C.,C.& I.C.1st.7s,S.F.102	West. Pac. bs 82½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.104	Union Pac. 1st 84¼
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.104½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 84
Del., L. & W.7s, con.104½	Un. Pac. In. 10s 84
Mor. & Es. 1st 106⅛	Un. Pac. S. F. 70⅜
Mor. & Es. 2d 101	Pac. of Mo., 1st 79
Erie 1st, Ex 103	Pac. 7s, gd. by Mo 100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79 102	Pitts., F. W. & C.2d.102
Erie 3d, 7s, '83 100⅜	Cl. & Pitts. C. S. F 95
Erie 4th, 7s, '80 99	Cl. & Pitts. 3d 100
Erie 5th, 7s, '88 91½	Cl. & Pitts. 4th 89¾
Long Dock bs 98¾	Col., Chic. & I. 1st.. 81
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75..101½	St. L. & I. M. 1st 84
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 91	Alton & T. H. 2d P. 86
Dub. & S. C. 2d d 90	Bel. & So. Ill. 1st, 8s. 95
M. So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d 99	T., P. & W., W. D.. 72
M.So.N.I.S.Fd. 7 p.c.102½	T., P. & W. 2d 45
Cl. & Tol. S. F. 100	T., P. & W. Con. 7s. 45
Cl. & Tol. n. bds 99	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D. 74
Cl., Pl.&Ash. old bs. 99	Great West. 1st, '88. 86
Cl., Pl. & Ash.n.bds. 97	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America 148	Manhattan 145
American Exchange 111	Market 120
Bank. & Brok. Ass.. 75	Merchants' 117
Chatham 129½	Merchants' Exch 106½
Chemical 1151	Metropolitan 128
City 300	Nassau 104
Commerce 117	New-York 120
Corn Exchange 120	Ninth National 100
Fourth National 100	Pacific 165
Gold Exchange 110	Park 137
Grocers' 100	People's 140
Hanover 100½	Phenix 100
Import. & Traders' 195	State of New-York 110
Irving 125	Union 138

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¼	101½
City 6s, New	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	126	126½
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅝	51¾
Reading	55	55¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	16½	16¾
Northern Central	33	33½
Lehigh Navigation	45¼	45⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey has decided to create a consolidated mortgage on all their railroad properties and appurtenances, the entire issue not to exceed $25,000,000. Of this amount they will reserve sufficient for the conversion by exchange of the existing $5,000,000 first mortgage bonds, $600,000 Newark Branch bonds, (assumed,) the $175,000 outstanding of the issue due in 1875, and as many of the $5,000,000 convertible bonds as may not be converted into stock by 1875. The new issue will be created from time to time, as required by the necessities of the company. There will be 5,000 bonds issued, of the par value of $1,000 each, and having twenty-five years to run. They will be dated Sept. 1, 1874, to bear interest at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and will be held free of all taxes, State or National. The bonds are offered to stockholders alone, at an issue price of 90 ₱ cent., in view of the general depression in all securities, and subscriptions will close on the 15th inst. The proceeds are required for the cancellation of various items of indebtedness and completion of improvements now in progress or projected.

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending Aug. 21 were $8,343 68, against $8,853 39 for the corresponding week of 1873.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN.
COUPON NOTICE.

The coupons on the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company of Michigan, due Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1874. H. C. POTTER, Treas.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 31, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	7	Moss, bales	305
Bees-wax, pks	17	Resin, bbls	103
Cotton, bales	2,700	Oil-cake, pks	902
Copper, bbls	31	Pork, pks	171
Dried Fruit, pks	352	Beef, pks	100
Eggs, bbls	1,162	Cut-meats, pks	113
Flour, bbls	17,615	Lard, pks	355
Wheat, bushels	165,167	Butter, pks	3,027
Corn, bushels	119,554	Cheese, pks	14,334
Oats, bushels	15,650	Tallow, pks	3
Grass-seed, bags	300	Lard-oil, bbls	60
Flaxseed, bags	456	Pea-nuts, bags	28
Peas, bushels	222	Rice, pks	50
Hemp, bales	137	Starch, bxs	1,200
Hops, bales	40	Tobacco, hhds	1,527
Hides, No	1,008	Tobacco, bxs., & cs.	1,770
Hides, bales	7	Whisky, bbls	314
Leather, sides	2,344	Wool, bales	103

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Covenanter, for Great Yarmouth—1,864 bbls. Petroleum.

By the ship O. Thyen, for Sourabaya—19,610 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Nauta, for Gloucester—23,851 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Norma, for Queenstown—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Golofide, for Lisbon—17,500 bushels Wheat.

By the bark New-York, for Aspinwall—790 tons Coal.

By the bark Wifsta Warf, for Rotterdam—3,870 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer Wisconsin, for Liverpool—71 bales Leather, 44 Sides Leather, 631 Oars, 100 bbls. Resin, 70,848 bushels Wheat, 21 bales Skins, 1,140 bales Cotton, 2 bxs. Machinery.

By the bark Benedetto, for Queenstown—26,977 bushels Corn.

By the bark Amykos, for Rouen—2,750 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the schooner John Rose, for Pernambuco—260 kegs Lard, 1,800 cases Petroleum, 180 bbls. Resin, 1,075 bbls. Flour, 27 pks. Drugs, 104 Oars, 19 pcs. Duck, 150 cases Crackers, 75 rolls Matting, 1,000 reams Paper, 5 bbls. Pork.

By the schooner E. Burnett, for Para—890 bbls. Flour, 250 cases Drugs, 10 cases Hardware, 50 bbls. Petroleum, 39 cases Drills, 15 cases Biscuits, 500 reams Paper, 200 bbls. Resin, 200 cases Petroleum, 5 bbls. Pork, 60 pks. Lard, 20 cases Biscuits, 20 cases Lobsters, 16,000 feet Lumber, 19 cases Scales, 14 cases Shoes, 30 cases Clocks.

By the schooner Gerah Barker, for St. Kitts—54 bbls. Bread, 25 cases Crackers, 4 kegs Nails, 41 pks. Peas, 4 pks. Rope, 60 bxs. Cheese, 10 bags Oats, 755 bbls. Flour, 84 pks. Fish, 10 bbls. Potatoes, 20 cases Oil, 65 bxs. Drugs, 21 bxs. Matches, 105 reams Paper, 83 pails Lard, 255 bxs. Candles, 31 bxs. Soap, 18 bbls. Beef, 589 lbs. Hams, 82 pks. Butter, 250 bbls. Corn-meal, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 115 pks. Oil-meal.

BRICKS—The available supply has been moderate at about late quotations, but sufficient to meet the restricted requirements of the market. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $5@$5 50; Up River, $5@$5 50; Haverstraw Bay, $6@$7 50; Croton Front—Brown, $12; Dark, $13; Red, $24; Philadelphia, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58.

COAL—Has been in very moderate request since our last, yet House Cannel quoted about steady at $19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $5 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—The general market is quite dull, with values quoted nominally as before. No arrivals of Rio and Santos have been reported during the week. The week's sales of Rio and Santos have been 15,454 bags. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 55,763 bags; at Baltimore, 28,456 bags; at Hampton Roads, 8,370 bags; at Savannah, 1,500 bags; and at New-Orleans, 5,000 bags. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17½c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 19c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 16c.@20½c., gold. Java, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18½c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery, yet quoted essentially unchanged in price. [illegible] ward delivery, a fair resumption has been reported, but at a reduction of 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,700 bales, (of which 5,200 bales were on Saturday evening and 11,500 bales to-day,) and 7,100 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 15 19-32c.; October, 15 11-32c.; November, 15 9-32c.; December, 15 5-16c.; January, 15-15-32c.@15½c.; February, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; March, 15 15-16c.; April, 15¼c. ₱ lb., closing heavily. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,700 bales, including 107 bales from Norfolk, 228 bales from Charleston, 2,349 bales from New-Orleans, and 16 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,638 bales, and thus far this week, 2,984 bales against 1,811 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,777,745 bales, against 3,596,947 bales the previous season. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 1,733 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 58,923 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 107,231 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

EGGS—Have been quite moderately sought after within the range of 16c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice, the main inquiry having been for stock available at from 17c.@19c. for fair to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less active demand, but prices have been without important alteration. Shipping Extras in lines have been offered rather sparingly, and have been held above the views of buyers, who were not disposed to pay over previous figures. Trade and Family extras have been rather lightly dealt in, mostly in a jobbing way within the former range. Superfine has been in somewhat better request, especially the finer grade with the bulk of the business reported at $4 65@$5 ₱ bbl. The sales since our last have been 12,300 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, mainly at $3 65@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 45@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 15@$5 40; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 35, mainly at $5 75@$6 25; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 15@$5 40; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 30@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 80; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$8; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$8; Western White Wheat, Extras, $5 85@$9; St. Louis Extras, $5 15@$9; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$8 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$9, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been more sought after, in good part for export, at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 85 for very poor to choice shipping, and $6 85@$9 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour dull and unsettled....Rye Flour has been in less demand, and quoted within the range of from $4 90@$5 85 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request at from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, mainly at $3 85@$4 25 for good to very choice, $3 65@$4 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 825 bbls., in lots....Oat-meal selling slowly at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—There has been a fairly active movement reported in Wheat, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel on prime samples, which have been offered with reserve. The demand has been mainly for export. Spring Wheat has been freely dealt in at the revised figures, the bulk of the business having been in No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago stock. The offerings of strictly prime to choice No. 1 Spring have been quite limited. Winter Wheat has also shown considerable animation, with the main call for prime new Red and Amber Western, particularly the former. The general market closed steady for prime grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 219,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 26 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 23@$1 24 for average Minnesota and Duluth, car stock; $1 20½@$1 22½ for fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly at $1 22 for prime samples; $1 18@$1 20 for Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed, car stock, $1 15@$1 18 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, the latter an extreme rate, chiefly at $1 17 for very good average stock, afloat, and $1 15 for do., in store; $1 14@$1 25 for ungraded Spring; $1 21@$1 26 for ordinary to strictly prime new Red Western mainly at $1 26 for strictly prime lines, or boat-loads; $1 26@$1 30 for new Amber Western; $1 30@$1 45 for new White Western and Southern; $1 14@$1 23 for old Red and Amber Western....Corn has been unusually active, the demand having been mainly on home trade and speculative account, at an improvement of 1c.@1½c. a bushel, closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 349,000 bushels at 83c.@84½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 84c., afloat, and 83c., in store, though closing firmly at 83½c., in store, and 84½c., afloat, with holders claiming even higher figures; 84c.@85c. for Yellow Western, car stock; 90c.@95c. (nominally) for White Western. ....Rye has been in more demand at about steady rates; sales, 10,000 bushels Old State, in store, at $1 ₱ bushel. New stock quoted at from 87½c.@95c. for ordinary to choice, the latter an extreme....Barley quiet and unsettled....Barley-malt has been in somewhat better request, but the bids have been unsatisfactory to holders, and no important dealings have been reported. Last sales of Canada West reported at $1 80@$1 90, on time, the latter rate for very choice. ....New Oats have been in very good demand and quoted a shade higher, on lighter offerings of prime for early delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels at 50c.@55c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 54c.@55c. for good to prime lines or boat-loads; 52c.@57c. for ordinary to very choice new White Western, mostly at 54c.@56c. for about fair to prime samples. Old Oats dull and nominal, in the absence of supplies....For forward delivery prime new Mixed Western have been offering for September at 54½c.@55c., with 53c. reported bid. ....Feed has been selling, in a jobbing way, within the range of $18@$31 ₱ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port to-day included 1,228,467 bushels Wheat, 1,749,093 bushels Corn, 25,392 bushels Rye, 528 bushels Barley, 167,785 bushels Oats, 145,785 bushels Malt, and 9,305 bushels Peas.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1874. Aug. 31.	1874. Aug. 24.	1873. Sept. 1.
Wheat, bushels	1,228,467	1,342,713	82,595
Corn	1,749,093	1,599,848	1,873,640
Oats	167,785	94,098	661,515
Barley	528	528	5,581
Rye	25,392	25,392	86,247
Peas	9,305	10,902	11,803
Malt	145,387	108,695	281,081
Grand total	3,325,957	3,182,156	3,002,462

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet but quoted steady. We quote: Bags at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10¼c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 14¼c.@14½c.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Bale Hay at steady rates, with old crop shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 65c.@75c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 80c.@$1 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 50c.@65c. Straw has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, with Oat within the range of 50c.@60c., and Rye at 45c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs. New crop Hay has been selling, in lots, within the range of 60c.@$1 for the various qualities.

HEMP—Has been inactive at former prices. We quote American Hemp steady at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$300 for dressed ₱ ton; Manila, 8¼c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6¾c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, ₱ lb; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales 850 bales Jute Butts on private terms.

HIDES—Steady but not active. Sales 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 1,500 Central American, and 800 City, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has been a better inquiry noted for Laths, which have been quoted up to $1 80 for Eastern ₱ thousand. Lime has been in moderate request, with Common Rockland quoted at $1 10@$1 15, and Lump at $1 50@$1 65; State at $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement at $4 50@$4 75; Roman, $4 50; Rosendale, $1 25@$1 40 ₱ bbl. Lumber has been generally in quite limited demand; purchasers have had the advantage as to values. Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$20 for lots to order, and $14@$16 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $23 50@$32; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet since our last. No further arrivals have been reported. Desirable grades scarce and held firmly. Demand chiefly for Grocery goods. Sales 88 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 42c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@47½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 44c.@47½c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less active, but quoted steady, with sales reported of 700 bbls. Strained at $2 20@$2 25; 200 bbls. No. 1 at $3 62½@$3 87½, and 350 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet within the range of $3 50@$4; City Pitch at $2 62½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull, in the local market, at 35c.@35½c. for merchantable. Sales 1,000 bbls. Wilmington on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but quoted steady, on the basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c., in bulk....Refined has been in limited request, yet quoted firm at 12⅛c. here, and 11⅞c. at Philadelphia, for early delivery. Sales here, 2,500 bbls., early delivery, at 12⅛c., and 3,000 bbls., deliverable by Sept. 15, at 12¼c....Refined, in cases, in some demand, and quoted at 17c.@17¼c. for regular shipping brands....Naphtha quiet at 9c.@10c. for Western and City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and lower in price; sales, for early delivery, 400 bbls. Western Mess, at $22 50@$22 55, with Prime Mess quoted nominal at $22. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 250 bbls., September option, at $22 50, closing weak at $22 40@$22 45 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with Corn-fed quoted at 9½c.@9⅝c., and Grass-fed at 9c. ₱ lb. ....Cut-meats have been quiet but steady, with sales reported of only job lots of City bulk stock, including Pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c.; Smoked do. at 15c.@15½c.; Pickled Shoulders at 8c.; and Smoked do. 9c.... Bacon scarce and firm, but quiet. Sales 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c., quoted at 12⅜c.@12½c.; Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, quoted nominally at 9¾c....Lard has been quoted lower, especially for forward delivery, on a restricted business. Sales for early delivery, 200 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅝c.; 85 tcs. City do. at 14c.@14¼c., closing at 14c. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, September options, at 14½c.; 250 tcs. do., October, at 14½c.; 250 tcs. do., December, (rumored,) at 11¾c.; quoted at the close at 11¾c.@11 13-16c., with November options held at 13c.; 500 tcs. do., seller the remainder of the year, at 11 13-16c., and 550 tcs. Refined, same options, at 12½c.@12⅝c....Beef generally dull within the previous range. We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $24@$25 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. ....Beef Hams, $27 for best Summer-cured Western. ....A very moderate business has been reported in Butter, within the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@36c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 36c.@39c. for extra choice; 21c.@27c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 28c.@32c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in rather slack request, yet held with a fair show of confidence. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11c.@14c., chiefly at 12c.@13½c. for good to choice, and 13¾c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12¾c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in demand at steady rates, with Liverpool quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@28c.

SALTPETRE—Has been held at 5½c., gold, ₱ lb., but has been inactive.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request, with Calcutta Linseed quoted at $2 40, gold, here. Rough Flax has been quoted at $2 05@$2 10; Clover at 10c.@10⅜c.; Timothy at $2 90@$3 05, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted on a moderate trade, chiefly in refining grades. Sales to-day 1,611 hhds., about same fair to prime refining Cuba, at 8c.@8½c.; 160 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅜c., 106 hhds. and 330 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7 7-16c.@8c. And, on Saturday evening, 1,000 bxs. Clayed, on private terms. We quote [illegible] 8⅝c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@8c.; Melado, 5¼c.@6¾c. Refined Sugars have been in good request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.@10⅞c.; A's at 9⅜c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair demand, and quoted firm; sales equal to 190,000 lbs. good common to strictly prime at 7⅞c.@8⅜c., with choice quoted at 8 7-16c....Stearine dull and lower; best City quoted at 18c. and Western at 17½c.@17¾c. Sales, 45 tcs. Western, rather off prime, at 17¼c.

TEAS—Have been quiet at former prices; 1,100 half chests Green sold on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 38; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congou, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 02½ ₱ gallon. Sales, 200 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—There has been more doing in the line of berth freights. Grain room has been in fair request at about late figures. Cotton and Provisions have been offering moderately, and other general cargo sparingly, with the advantage as to rates rather in favor of shippers. In the Chartering line a moderate inquiry has been noted for tonnage suited to the Grain trade, at about previous quotations; and for vessels for the Petroleum trade, but at lower rates. Vessels for Lumber and general cargo, were in limited demand.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last, have been, by sail, 50 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 27 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 100 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton; and by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ₱ bushel; 1,950 bxs. Cheese, part at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 1,850 bxs. Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton, and 540 bales Cotton mainly at ¼d. ₱ lb. Also the British steam-ship Palm, 1,545 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo by Messrs. Charles H. Marshall & Co.... For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 7d.; 4,000 bushels Wheat, (to fill up,) at 6d. ₱ bushel; 100 hhds. and 55 cases Tobacco at 35s. and 40s., and 100 half bbls. merchandise at 3s....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms; 1,600 bxs. Cheese, part at 27s. 6d....For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 392 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Bremen, by sail, 200 cases Tobacco, on private terms....For Hamburg, a German brig, 309 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Resin, &c., on private terms....For Dantzic, a German bark, 531 tons, hence, with general cargo, chiefly Petroleum, reported at £950....For the Baltic, direct, a British ship, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and a German brig, 349 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. do., reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. ....For Antwerp, a British bark, 883 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ₱ bbl.... For the Continent, a German bark, 766 tons, with about 5,300 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia (reported chartered previous to arrival) on private terms. ....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 390 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and another, 490 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do., (rumored,) on private terms....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 617 tons, hence, with general cargo, including about 19,000 bushels Wheat on private terms, with Grain rates quoted at 14½c.@15c., gold, ₱ bushel....For Marseilles, a British bark, 592 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, a schooner, with Lumber from Savannah, reported, at $22, gold, and primage....For Port Spain, Trinidad, an American brig, 327 tons, hence, with Shooks at 30c.... For Port-au-Prince, an American schooner, 199 tons, with Lumber from Wilmington at $10....For Hayti, a brig, with Lumber from Mobile, reported, at $14, gold. ....For Waldoboro, a schooner, with Lumber from Union Island, reported, at $10....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber from Pensacola at $11....For Bridgeport, a schooner, with Lumber from Darien, reported, at $9. ....For New-York, several schooners with Ice from Kennebec at $1@$1 10 ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 31, 1874.

The quality of the Cattle on sale for the two past days, as well as to-day, has in the aggregate been slightly better than that of the herds to hand for some weeks past; in consequence prices improved and trade held firm at current rates. On Saturday, at Weehawken, Beeves sold from 8c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7¼ cwt. On Sunday, at One Hundredth street, prices ranged from 8¾c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 5 cwt. to 8½ cwt. On Monday, at Harsimus Cove, Beeves sold from 8c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 8 cwt., scant. From 55 lbs. to 59 lbs. has been allowed to the cwt., net. One Cow and her calf sold for $33. Smooth quality Veals were in demand from 6c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves also free of sale from $8@$12 50 ₱ head. Trade in common quality Sheep and Lambs was extremely slow, while fair quality of both were in moderate demand. Sheep sold from 4¼c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Lambs from 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at 7c. ₱ lb.; City dressed opened from 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. for coarse quality Hogs; and from 9⅜c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb. for the best on hand.

SALES.

At Weehawken Yards.—Williams & H. Westheimer sold for Smith & Roberts, 52 generally good Ohio Steers, from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights 7¼ cwt. For M. B. Doty, 30 common Indiana Steers, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. For Reid & Doty, 36 fair Ohio Steers, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. For Drake & Co., 36 common Ohio Steers, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. For Thompson & Konkin, 87 poor Illinois Steers, from 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—S. Moses sold for self 32 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., with 50c. on ₱ head. H. Westheimer sold for Rankin & Co. 34 poor Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 171 good Kentucky Steers from 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. to 8½ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 18 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale 124 Illinois Steers. T. Gillies held on sale 330 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice; held for customers. Geo. A. Williams sold for self 102 fair Missouri Steers, from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 fair Indiana Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. Fagan sold for self 63 Cherokee Steers, fed in Illinois, with a few head of Illinois mixed in, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. H. Meyers sold for self 53 fair Missouri Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 88 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 153 choice Kentucky Steers from 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 65 Illinois Steers, store cattle, at $4 30 ₱ cwt., live weight 9½ cwt. C. Khan sold for Khan & Furst 196 good Kentucky Steers, with a choice top, from 12¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris Waixel & Co., 147 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 56 common Illinois Steers from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris Waixel & Co. 51 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 6¼ cwt.; 34 fair Missouri Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 46 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman, 64 good Illinois Steers from 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; held on sale 70 choice Illinois Steers. T. C. Eastman sold for self 54 Texan Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 56 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 202 common Illinois Steers, from 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 81 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 148 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 106 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris Waixel & Co. 70 common Illinois Steers from 9½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 6½ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for Thomas & Co. 175 Texan Steers at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; for Hasket & Co., 44 Texan Steers at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; McDonough & Co. 75 Ohio Steers, from fair to good from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; C. Khan sold for Khan & Baker 126 good Kentucky Steers, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for M. Khan 35 Indiana Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for G. Baker 76 Indiana Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale for L. Schomberg 33 Indiana Steers. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 36 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 19 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt., strong; held on sale 21 Missouri Steers. T. Samuels sold for L. Schomberg 65 fair Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Dideaman & Co. 36 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 115 Kentucky Steers, from coarse to good, from 10½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. C. Bourne, 64 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for W. W. Moore, 52 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Crouse & Co., 90 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. R. McPherson, 183 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 66 Sheep, weight 7,030 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 327 Sheep, weight 21,455 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 169 Sheep, weight 15,110 lbs., at $5 30 ₱ cwt.; 200 Sheep, weight 17,980 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 111 Sheep, weight 9,120 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 960 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 86 Lambs, weight 4,960 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 78 Lambs, weight 5,185 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 88 Lambs, weight 5,550 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb. P. Kase & Son sold during week ending Aug. 29, 1874, 2,120 Sheep and Lambs for $9,160 85; Sheep sold from 5c.@6c. ₱ lb., Lambs from 6½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; held on sale 3 cars of Sheep and Lambs.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 441 Ohio Sheep, weight 34,410 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 273 Ohio Sheep, weight 22,810 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 222 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,690 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 205 State Lambs, weight 12,640 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 83 Canada Lambs, weight 5,850 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 145 Canada Lambs, weight 10,250 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. P. Lerch sold 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,800 lbs., at $4 80 ₱ cwt.; held on sale 3 cars of Sheep and Lambs.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 201 Lambs, weight 12,730 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 409 Lambs, weight 34,180 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 76 Lambs, weight 5,360 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; 203 Sheep, weight 15,460 lbs., at $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 200 Sheep, weight 15,400 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 193 Sheep, weight 19,620 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 175 Sheep, weight 14,810 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 72 Sheep, weight 7,760 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 55 Sheep, weight 4,830 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold for week ending Aug. 29, 1874, 601 Sheep and Lambs for $2,547 95; 234 Veals and Calves for $2,421 17; 17 Bulls for $430 92. Hume & Elliott sold 21 State Sheep, weight 1,970 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 7 Sheep, weight 660 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 77 Sheep, weight 6,120 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 177 Sheep, weight 14,320 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 149 Sheep, weight 12,410 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 135 Sheep, weight 14,280 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 16 Sheep, weight 2,050 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. The foregoing flocks were quoted from Canada. 158 Ohio Lambs, weight 10,090 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 12 Lambs, weight 670 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 99 Lambs, weight 6,900 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 158 Lambs, weight 10,480 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 638 Lambs, weight 53,200 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 185 Lambs, weight 12,300 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 26 Lambs, weight 1,820 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb. The foregoing flocks were quoted from Canada. 6 Veals, weight 1,280 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 33 Veals, weight 5,430 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 35 Veals, weight 5,210 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 140 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 160 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 17 grass Calves, at $12 50 ₱ head. Also, sold for week ending Aug. 29, 1874, 9,491 Sheep and Lambs, for $44,841 06, average ₱ head $4 72; 583 Veals and Calves for $6,243 14, average ₱ head $10 70.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Aug. 31, 1874: 4,424 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 348 Veals and Calves, 118 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Aug. 29, 1874: 15,634 Sheep and Lambs, 33 Cows, 69 Bulls and Steers, 1,269 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,215 Sheep and Lambs, 17 Cows, 438 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 29, 1874: 15,408 Hogs, 209 Veals and Calves, 7,234 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,515 Hogs, 1,487 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Aug. 29, 1874: 3,720 head of horned Cattle, 2,581 Sheep and Lambs, 3,861 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,732 head of horned Cattle, 2,026 Sheep and Lambs, 4,750 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Cattle dull; market generally unchanged; sales, 4,000 head; Extra State and Western Steers, [illegible] [illegible] ping Steers sold at $4 90@$6 45; Stockers, $2 50@$3 75; Texans, $2@$4 85; shipments, 7,000 head. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 6,500 head; market 10c. higher; sales at $5 35@$6 75 for poor to common; $7@$7 25 for medium to extra; shipments, 1,760 head. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; market dull and unchanged; sales at $2 50@$4 75 for poor to choice.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Grain in store—Wheat, 126,168 bushels; Corn, 24,868 bushels; Oats, 6,475 bushels. Lake and Rail imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 20,270 bbls.; Wheat, 314,171 bushels; Corn, 114,240 bushels; Oats, 93,000 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 95,696 bushels; Corn, 47,457 bushels; Oats, 14,500 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 53,512 bushels; Corn, 60,717 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5¼c. Flour steady; sales of 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat more active; sales of 15,000 bushels North-western at $1 15; No. 2 do. held at $1 10; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 at $1 15; do. No. 2 do. $1 10. Corn active; sales of 40,000 bushels No. 2, to arrive, at 74½c.; 3,000 bushels do. at 74¾c.; 1,600 bushels do., in lots, at 75c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 48c. Rye nominal at 92c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 65@$1 75. Provisions—Mess Pork, $24@$25; short cuts, $24@$24 50; Hams, 14½c.@15½c.; Shoulders, 9½c.@10c.; Breakfast Bacon, 12½c.@13c.; Dried Beef, 16c.; Beef Tongues, $6 per dozen; Lard, 14½c.@15c., in tcs., 16c. in tubs. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at 97½c.@98c. for No. 1 Spring; 93c. for No. 2 do., cash, September, or October; No. 3 do., 90c.; Rejected, 85c. Corn steady at 68⅞c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or September; 67⅝c., October; High Mixed, 67¾c.; Rejected, 66c.@66¼c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 39½c. for No. 2, cash; 39⅜c. September; Rejected, 37c.@37½c. Rye steady at 75c. Barley quiet and weak at 93c. for No. 2 Spring; 80c.@81c. for No. 3 do. Pork inactive at $22 75, cash; $17 15 seller all the year. Lard unchanged at 15⅛c.@15¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm, scarce, and higher at 97½c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3c.@3¼c. On the Open Board this afternoon Wheat easier at 92⅝c.@92¾c. September. Corn scarce at 67c. cash. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 159,000 bushels Wheat, 212,000 bushels Corn, 93,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 141,000 bushels Wheat, 131,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and dropping at $1 05 for No. 3 Red Fall; $1 14 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn quiet, but firm at 68c.@69c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats dull and declining at 42½c.@43½c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and lower at 78c.@80c. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork steady at $24. Bacon firm; more doing for purchasers; sales of small lots at 9⅞c.@10c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@14⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13⅞c.@14c. for Clear sides; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c., buyer first half of September. Lard unchanged. Hogs—Low grades weak; best do. strong; stockers, $4@$5; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25. Bacon, $6@$6 75; Butchers', $7@$7 75. Cattle unchanged at $2@$3 75 for Texans; $2 50@$3 for medium to fair Butchers'; $4 50@$6 for good to choice native Steers. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 Hogs, 4,000 Cattle. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 32c.@33c.; Western, choice, 25c.@27c.; do., fair to good, 23c.@24c.; common, 20c.@22c. Cheese firm; New-York State, prime, 13¼c.@14c.; Western, prime, 12½c.@13½c.; half skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs strong; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh stock, 22c.@23c.; Western, 21c. Flour in fair demand for the best grades; but new Wheat and family grades dull; prices nominal; Spring Wheat, extra family, $6 25@$7 62½; State, Indiana, and Ohio, do. $5 75@$6 75; high grades, $7 75@$8 75. Wheat in improved demand; red, $1 12½@$1 21; amber, $1 21@$1 25; white, $1 35. Rye steady at 92c. Corn quiet, but firm; yellow, 86c.@87c.; mixed Western, 85c.@86c. Oats dull; white, 52c.@53c.; mixed Western, 49c.@50c. Petroleum easy; refined, 11⅞c., spot, and all September; crude, 8¼c., in bbls.; 5c. in bulk. Whisky quiet at $1 03.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—Flour dull and lower at $5@$5 25 for Treble Extra; $5 50@$6 25 for choice do.; stock, 53,700 bbls. Corn scarce and higher at 90c.@94c. for White. Oats dull and scarce at 57c.@60c. Bran dull at $1. Hay dull at $24 for prime; $26 for choice. Pork quiet but firm at $24 50@$24 75. Bacon quiet but firm at 10¼c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@14½c. for Sides. Hams sold at 15½c.@16½c. Lard dull and scarce at 15½c.@15¾c. for Tierce, 16c.@16½c. for Keg. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 9¾c.@10c. Coffee quiet at 17c.@21c. for ordinary to prime. Corn-meal sold at $3 50; stock, 7,315. Whisky dull at $1 for Louisiana; $1 02½@$1 05 for Western. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: Pork, 6,795 bbls.; Lard, 793 tcs. and 2,138 kegs; Bacon, 997 casks; Hams, 727 tcs.; Dry-salted Meats, 132 casks. Gold, 109½. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 37.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 50; do. Family, $5 75@$6 25; City Mills, Superfine, $4@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 50; do. Rio brands, $6 75@$7; do. Family, $7@$8 75. Wheat active; 2c.@3c. higher; No. 1 Red Western, $1 20@$1 23; No. 2 do., $1 19@$1 20; Rejected do., $1 05@$1 10; Amber Western, $1 22@$1 24; White Western, $1 23@$1 25; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 30; Amber do., $1 33@$1 38; White do., $1 20@$1 30. Corn firm; White Southern, 94c.@97c.; Yellow Southern, 83c.@84c.; Mixed Western, 79c.@80c. Oats firm; Southern, 51c.@55c.; Western Mixed, 50c.@53c.; do. White, 54c.@55c. Rye dull at 85c.@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm and unchanged. Western Butter quiet and steady; choice, 25c.@26c. Coffee nominally unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 02.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Flour is 25c. lower on all grades; sales 1,900 bbls. Wheat dull; sales 20,500 bushels old No. 1 White Michigan, on private terms; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club is held at $1 20; new extra White Michigan at $1 35. Corn is firm, but quiet at 78c. Corn-meal—$33 for bolted, and $32 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed is higher; Shorts, $19; Ship-stuffs, $22; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to Hudson, $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—33,600 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,840,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipment—21,300 bushels Wheat, and 1,025,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Aug. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 16; extra do., $1 20; Amber Michigan, cash and September, $1 10; October, $1 12; No. 1 Red, $1 13½; No. 2, $1 09@$1 09½, spot; $1 12½ October; No. 3 Red, $1 03; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 11. Corn steady; high Mixed, 72c., spot; 70c., September; low Mixed, 70c.; Yellow, 72c.; no grade 70c. Oats dull; No. 1, 44½c.; Michigan, 42½c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—31,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—40,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn steady, 69c.@72c. Oats steady at 43c.@47c. Rye steady at 83c.@85c. Barley steady; sample lots of Spring sold at $1@$1 02. Butter easier; choice Western Reserve, 27c.@28c.; Central Ohio, 23c.@25c.; Common, 18c.@20c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $23@$23 50. Lard unchanged; Summer, 14c.@14½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders wanted at 8½c.@8⅝c., held higher; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@13⅞c. Whisky firm and active at 97c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The market for Wheat is unsettled, but the tendency is to higher prices; holders ask $1 25 for No. 2 Amber State, and $1 30 for No. 1 do.; for White Michigan the range is wide—$1 28@$1 45 for No. 2 to Extra. Rye easier; sales, 50 bags State at 88c. Corn unchanged; moderate supply offering; sales, 500 bushels Western Mixed, in store, at 82c.; one car do., delivered on track at East Albany, at 85c. Barley is freely offered; no sales. Oats unchanged; quoted at 52c.@56c. for Mixed and White Western.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 74c.@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 53c.@55c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $23 50. Bacon quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¾c.@15c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1, $1; No. 2, 95½c., spot; 93c., August; 92¾c., September. Corn quiet, but firm; No. 2 Mixed, 66c. Oats weak and lower at 40c. for No. 2. Rye weak and unchanged at 81c. for No. 1. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, September, 96c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 230,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 23; White, $1 16½@$1 16¾; No. 2, $1 13; Amber Michigan, $1 10. Corn steady at 73½c. Oats in good demand at 44½c.@45c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 31.—Flour unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand at 85c.@96c. Oats easier at 55c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet but firm at 16c.@17c. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Sides, 14¼c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 31.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32½c. Resin firm; $1 85 for Strained; $4 25@$4 50 for Low Pale; $5 for Pale Crude. Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the twenty-third semi-annual cash Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 22d August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, to be reopened for transfer on the 2d day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES
of the
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
LION PARK, 106TH TO 110TH ST. AND 8TH AV.,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1874.

Tickets.....50 cents.
Eighth Avenue cars run direct to the Park; Third Avenue cars to 110th st., thence by stage; Boulevard stages from 59th st. and 8th av.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1874.

THE INTEREST MATURING SEPT. 1, 1874, on the fifteen year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of this Company due Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid at the banking-house of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
G. L. RICE, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Principal payable in Gold in 20 years.
Interest 8 per cent. in currency,
or 7 per cent. in sterling money.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE THE OUTSTANDING INCOME BONDS, OR TO FUND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

They are a Second Mortgage on the entire unsold lands of the road, now amounting to
Over 11,000,000 Acres;
and will be a First Lien on the lands, when the $10,400,000 Land Grant Bonds (one-half of which is already provided for) are retired; the further sale of 1,250,000 acres, at prices heretofore realized, would cancel the now remaining balance of Land Grant Bonds, when this bond would become a First Mortgage on nearly 10,000,000 acres, the value of which is much more than sufficient to cover the entire issue of Sinking Fund Bonds; besides which, these Bonds are a Mortgage on the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and the Government Lien.

ONE PER CENT. OF THE BONDS withdrawn annually and redeemed at par.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are offered in exchange for the outstanding Income Bonds, at the rate of Six of the new bonds for Five of the Incomes; which, considering that the latter are not Mortgage Bonds, is a very advantageous change of investment.

Exchanges can now be made, or information obtained, at the
Office of the Company IN BOSTON,
Or at
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Or at the
President's Office, No. 23 Nassau St.
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.
Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.
ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.
MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.
EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL
First Mortgage Bonds.
About $100,000 on Main Lines at 90 and interest.
For sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL ST.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Paid up and subscribed capital.....$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus.....3,760,000
Life assets and annuities.....13,300,000
Total.....$27,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

OFFICE OF GROESBECK & KITCHEN,
BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1874.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GROESBECK & KITCHEN for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.
ERNEST GROESBECK.
WM. K. KITCHEN, Jr.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8.
J. D. COX, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Trustees of the sinking fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.
R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND COUPONS of the Southside Railroad Co., of Long Island, that became payable on the 1st March, 1874, will be paid on presentation to the Atlantic State Bank of Brooklyn.
NICHOLAS WYCKHOFF,
ELBERT FLOYD JONES,
Trustees, &c.
TRACY, CATLIN & PRODHEAD,
Att'ys, No. 193 Montague st.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIRST Mortgage Land Grant Bond-holders of the Desmoines Valley Railroad Company (now the Desmoines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company) will be held on the 1st day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of
CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD,
No. 61 Wall st., New-York City.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company payable 1st September, 1874, will be paid on and after that date by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st.
New-York, Aug. 25, 1874.

10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED. [illegible] loans on improved [illegible] and full information sent on application. UNDERWOOD & CLARK, [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—What Should She Do?—Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clarke, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Bride of Abydos—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Burke, and Miss Safford.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Jane Eyre—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Belle Lamar—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Mme. Violette Picaut and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Timbale D'Argent—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Minelly, M. Dubouchet, and M. Debeer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Paul Pry—Off the Line—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

BOWERY THEATRE.—French Spy—Tracked to Death; or, The Boy Avenger—Mlle. Ravel, Mr. Lay, and Mr. Fayette.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Reed, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Ross, and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment—Mlle. Delacour and others. Matinée at 2:30.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

We have been publishing lately a number of letters from our correspondents in different States on political affairs. What may be the result of all the by-play now going on we do not know, but one thing is already certain, namely, that political contests everywhere will wax warmer and warmer from now until this same period two years hence. In New-York State we expect to see some hot work long before 1876. There are many *Richards* in the field, and they are all determined to be king. The rank and file of the party are united, but we can scarcely say as much for the leaders, some of whom will shortly bring their "claims" before the public in a way which will at least afford an opportunity for their candid discussion. The effect of that discussion will assuredly be to dispel idle pretensions, to prick one or two bladders, and to leave the Republican Party free from influences which in former times have worked mischief, and which could not possibly fail to produce any other consequence now if they were allowed to go on unchecked.

On Friday last the *World*, though yet ignorant of the repudiation plank in the Ohio Democratic platform, announced the discovery that the Republicans had increased the legal-tender notes "$44,000,000 since 1869." It is so pleased with this that it has repeated it every day since, and it seems to have an idea that it is a good "cry." But it is not, for it is false. The legal-tender notes on the 1st of March, 1869, were $356,021,073. On the 1st of August, 1874, they were $382,076,707. The difference is $26,055,634, and that difference was added when the revenues fell off during the panic. An effort to withdraw this amount was resisted in the Senate by a party led by a Democratic Senator, (MERRIMON, of North Carolina,) and the issue was finally legalized by an act which received nearly every Democratic vote in both Houses.

The effect of the definite organization of a white man's party in Alabama begins to be seen, and our readers may judge of it by the statements in our Washington dispatches this morning. We are inclined to make allowance for political excitement in these reports. The witnesses are all of one party, and most of them directly interested in the affairs they testify about. But after all proper deductions, the evidence of a very bitter and unfortunate revival of the determination of the whites in Alabama to prevent the negroes from taking an active part in politics is very strong. The main purpose is to frighten the negro. It hardly appears to go further than that. But that is further than the Government can properly allow it to go. The President [illegible] constitutional rights we have no doubt. And he will be entirely sustained by the great body of the people, of both parties, in doing so. Perhaps by the close of the century the Democratic politicians may learn that even their own followers will not sustain them in organized intimidation of voters. If the fate of the original Kuklux has not convinced them, they will have other equally instructive proofs whenever they seek them.

On Saturday there was reported to be great rejoicing in Shreveport "over the peaceful termination of what threatened to be a bloody conflict." We suspect that feeling in Shreveport will not be greatly changed now that the colored parish officers who had been arrested as ringleaders of the Coushatta demonstration have been taken out of the hands of their escort and hanged on the spot. Forty or fifty armed men, vaguely described as "Texans," were the authors of this latest outrage, and they are credited with having justified the act by the declaration that they did not intend to have such "d—d scoundrels hunting homes in their State." How these "Texans" knew that the offending negroes were to come within the attractive precincts of their State is not apparent. It will probably be safe to look for the real culprits on the Louisiana side of the border.

Great interest is felt in the decision in the "Potter law" cases now pending in Wisconsin. The attempt to regulate railway charges has gone further in that State than in any other; and the Railroad laws of various other North-western States will be affected by the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Elsewhere we print a brief synopsis of the arguments made on both sides of the case, which are, to some extent, a repetition of those already pleaded before the United States Circuit Court on behalf of certain bondholders of the North-western Railway. It will be seen that the railroad corporations object to the law on account of its unconstitutionality, alleging that the claim to fix rates of compensation implies a demand to exercise a right of ownership; and it is further urged that the railroads are not "common highways," under the charge of the Government, State or National. The plea of the other side is that the court (for the State) has jurisdiction, and that the Legislature has specific authority in the premises, having retained power to alter or amend franchises already granted, just as it has power of revision in any other class of enactments. We do not like to see in this connection the statement that the Chief Justice, whose action is expected to determine the case, is a candidate for re-election. Whether his decision can or cannot be biased by that fact, it is not pleasant to learn that people are discussing that view of the subject.

The decision of Gov. DIX in reference to the charges brought against Mayor HAVEMEYER has been looked for with some interest for several weeks past, but it will be seen from correspondence which we publish elsewhere that the Governor is not responsible for the delay. There were certain applications and formalities which demanded attention, and now that sufficient time has been allowed for all persons to be heard, we may presume that the conclusions of the Governor on the whole matter will be soon announced. Mr. CLINTON has, we believe, been informed that the case must be considered closed, unless he replies immediately to the last letter which appears in the correspondence; and we shall thus know what is to be done with HAVEMEYER, whose term of official life cannot now be very long, even at the worst.

A doleful note from the English colony of Jamaica will amuse some of our easy-going politicians. It is claimed that the Governor is openly slandered, and the Judges are reviled in the newspapers. In Jamaica this is called "sedition." In our country we call it "criticism of public men."

The Spanish Government will have reason to feel worried over the publication in England of additional correspondence with the British Government concerning the *Virginius* affair. It appears that Spain objected to an immediate consideration of the British demand for indemnity, urging that a settlement might hamper the former power in its negotiations with the United States. It happens, however, that Lord DERBY finally extorted an agreement that the question of indemnity shall be settled at once. If our own diplomatic discussion of this subject has not advanced too far, Minister CUSHING will be very likely to avail himself of the publicity given to the British correspondence.

MR. McCULLOCH ON THE CURRENCY.

Ex-Secretary MCCULLOCH, while he modestly disclaims the title of teacher, is a gentleman to whom the business men of this country will always listen with respect on the subject of finance. His administration of the Treasury Department was not very popular; perhaps a greater amount of tact on the part of the Secretary might have made it more so; but it was guided by sound principles, and it produced some most important results. One of its chief aims was the payment of the demand notes of the Government, and toward this a heroic effort was made, which deserved greater success than it obtained. When, therefore, more than five years after his retirement from the department, he finds the country not nearer, but less near, to the payment of its notes, and when he is able to point to the very evils that he foretold, Mr. MCCULLOCH has certainly a good title to attention for the views he brings forward.

In a recent letter to some gentlemen in Cincinnati, presumably those who are engaged in the movement to make specie payments an issue in the Congressional elections in Ohio, the Ex-Secretary dwells at length on the difficulties that our irredeemable legal-tender notes have brought upon us, and proposes a remedy. With his description of our financial troubles we need not now deal. Happily the great majority of the intelligent portion of the people understand that the most serious obstacle to renewed prosperity in the United States is our paper "money." The reception of the veto message of the President last Winter showed how general was the appreciation of this fact. [illegible] head that are the most important. They will not be unfamiliar to our readers, because they are based on ideas which we have long held in these columns, namely, that the source of mischief in our finances lay, first, in the use of Government notes as "money," and second, in the failure to pay them. Mr. MCCULLOCH proposes to do away with this source of trouble by an enactment that at a day fixed, say two years from the 1st of next December, the notes of the United States shall cease to be legal tender, and by proceeding in the meantime to pay them steadily at the rate of fifty millions annually. To the objection that such a course would bring about a scarcity in currency, likely to distress the business of the country, Mr. MCCULLOCH suggests that banking should be made free. The first step in this direction was taken at the last session, when Congress repealed the requirement of a reserve on circulation. The remaining steps must sooner or later follow. Beyond the requirement of the deposit of bonds to secure circulating notes, there is nothing that Government ought to do, or can properly do, in connection with the currency. Its plain duty now is to get out of the banking business, cease making people take its notes as money, and commence in good faith to pay them. That is a very simple statement of the whole case. The most obvious teachings of common sense, such as would instantly occur to a business man touching his own affairs, are really all that are needed to get us out of a difficulty which is much more befogged in the public mind than it is complicated in reality. Everything that helps impress on the people the fact that the Government notes are nothing more or less than evidences of debt, promises to pay, and that the only thing proper or necessary to do regarding them is to stop calling them "money," and to pay them as fast as possible, is timely and beneficial. This Mr. MCCULLOCH's letter cannot fail, in a certain degree, to do.

In this connection Mr. MCCULLOCH states a view of the subject that cannot have failed to occur to many thoughtful men:

> "I advocate," he says, "the substitution of bank notes for United States notes, also, because I regard it of exceeding importance that the subject of the currency should be withdrawn from politics. Politicians are necessarily agitators. They cannot be otherwise. They need capital, and agitation is their capital. That this capital should not be made by a perpetual interference with what affects every man's interest is an obvious truth. A Government currency, therefore, is not what is needed for a circulating medium. No political party should be intrusted with the power of making money—or what is called money—scarce or plentiful at pleasure."

This has been shown to be true, and we are as ready to admit it of the Republican Party as we are to charge it on the Democratic Party. The great difficulty in the way of sound legislation last Winter was not the difference of opinion touching the necessity of such legislation. It was the unreasoning effort of politicians to satisfy what they erroneously supposed to be a popular demand for "more money." The power to tinker the currency is a standing invitation to the worst and most dangerous form of demagogism. It is, moreover, demoralizing to a party, and tends to divide and ruin it. If for no other reason, the payment of our legal-tender notes ought to be pressed by Republican leaders as an imperative political necessity.

The financial question is not, in the broadest sense, a party issue. Each party is divided on it. But if we may rely on recent indications, a strong majority of Republicans can be counted in favor of a sound currency, and a respectable minority of Democrats. Under these circumstances it is idle to suppose that the question can be pushed aside. Many causes are combining to compel action upon it. Both parties will be wise not to avoid it, but to help it, and to make that action conclusive in favor of specie.

OUR NEXT LEGISLATURE.

It is quietly understood that the "Liberals" will not make any nominations at Albany next week. They will put forth the usual windy resolutions, with one more revival of the Cincinnati platform, and adjourn. But wherever suitable men can be found, "Liberals" will be sent to the Democratic Convention, which meets at Syracuse Sept. 15. It is expected that these will be in the proportion of one in five of the "regular" delegates; but all must, of course, go with the regular Democratic credentials. The object is to secure as large an element of the defunct party as possible; for though the Democratic leaders look with infinite contempt on Gen. JOHN COCHRANE's party, they very much desire to sweep up their otherwise floating vote. This element is to be conciliated by the offer of the second place on the State ticket. It is not expected that the handful of men who still follow COCHRANE are sanguine of any success in negotiations with the Democrats, who have so often snubbed them. They will be satisfied with the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, or anything else. In return, they must help the legislative tickets in their own counties. JOHN COCHRANE, of course, finds his organization useful in helping him to pick up crumbs about the City Hall. He will consent to any arrangement that leaves him this, and an occasional opportunity to appear in print. There will be the usual boasting and confidence of victory on the part of the Opposition; but the real strain of the contest will be in the fight for the Legislature. The "Liberals" will have the barren honor of being represented on a State ticket which is not to be elected; they will be called upon to work for the legislative tickets, which are the supreme objects of Democratic ambition this Fall.

The Legislature is to elect a United States Senator. The State Senate remains unchanged from last year, its classification being 18 Republicans, 12 Democrats, 1 Liberal, and 1 Independent, leaving a certain Republican majority of 4. Of the 128 Assemblymen last year 73 were Republicans, 50 Democrats, 3 Independents, and 2 Liberals, giving the Republicans a majority of 18. The Elmira *Gazette*, reviewing these figures, reminds its Democratic brethren that, to accomplish anything in the Legislature, they must carry at least sixty-seven Assembly Districts. As we have just seen, the combined Opposition last year was only fifty-three against seventy-three. Where can they turn [illegible] tricts. They find that in the seventy-three districts carried by the Republicans in 1873 there were twenty-two that gave a majority of less than 300. These districts are distributed as follows: Two in Albany County, one each in Chautauqua, Chenango, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Fulton, Greene, Jefferson, Kings, Monroe, and Montgomery; two in Oneida; one each in Onondaga, Orange, Schenectady, Schuyler, Steuben, Tompkins, and Westchester. In two of these counties the majority was less than 25—one in Oneida being 17 and one in Schuyler 16. In nine of them the majority was less than 100. But, while twenty-two of the seventy-three districts carried by the Republicans gave less than 300 majority, fifteen of the fifty-five Democratic districts gave that party a similarly weak majority. These are as follows: One each in Chemung, Erie, Essex, Kings, and Lewis; two each in New-York, Onondaga, and Ontario, and one each in Seneca, Ulster, Warren, and Yates. It will be seen, therefore, that the close districts are pretty evenly divided between the two parties. But it must not be forgotten that the Democrats made a considerable gain in the Assembly of last year over that of the year preceding; and this fact ought to account for the closeness of the vote in some localities.

These statements and figures, now eagerly scanned by the Democratic politicians, are commended to the attention of Republicans throughout the State. In order to make any show at all in the next Legislature, the Opposition must gain at least twelve Assemblymen. Upon this objective point all their energies will be centred. Last year there was considerable languor among the Republicans of the State. They had no Governor to elect; they had accomplished a splendid victory in the election of the previous year, and they were willing to rest on their laurels. We know the result: the Democrats elected two of their candidates on the State ticket and made important gains in the Legislature. Nominations for the Legislature are now in course of preparation all over the State. In some of the districts, we hope, the local feuds in the Republican ranks have been healed. Of a few others, changed by act of Legislature, we cannot form any accurate opinion. Great care, however, should be taken in the doubtful districts, and in all of them the nominations ought not only to be above reproach, but they ought to be the best and strongest that can possibly be made. The Opposition is active. Encouraged by deceptive successes in other States, they are confident of achieving a substantial victory in New-York this Fall. If there is any hope for them in any part of the field, it is in the Legislature. Good nominations and a faithful canvass will give the Republicans the triumph which they deserve.

THE NEW MATERIALISM.

In his inaugural address before the British Association, Prof. TYNDALL has dealt with deeper and graver problems than it has been the custom of his predecessors in the Presidential chair to handle. He has attempted to find the ultimate point to which reason may pursue its investigations into the sources of natural phenomena, and in doing so has invaded a territory which has been commonly included within the domain of metaphysics. It is a notable evidence of the expansiveness of modern science that the early Greek speculations about the origin of being, which not many years ago were regarded by physicists as being conspicuous instances of a waste of intellectual power upon subjects incapable of scientific demonstration, should be thought worthy of the close and critical exposition of a man like Prof. TYNDALL. The President of the British Association did not, indeed, go back quite as far as THALES, who is the connecting link between the nameless sages of Egypt and the beginnings of philosophic thought in Greece. But he does link the physical philosophy of to-day with the atomic theory of DEMOCRITUS, the materialism of EPICURUS, and the exposition of the philosophy of the latter by his great disciple, the Roman poet LUCRETIUS. In fact, Prof. TYNDALL will have it that after more than 2,000 years of restless and almost continuous investigation, physical science finds itself once more face to face with the problems which engrossed the attention of the men who, historically speaking, made the earliest contributions to its discoveries.

Prof. TYNDALL attacks these questions with characteristic boldness, but beyond making a somewhat vehement defense of the right of physical science to deal with the ultimate problems of being, he can hardly be said to have robbed them of a single difficulty. What will be considered the most startling part of the address is the following personal avowal which it contains:

> "Abandoning all disguise, the confession that I feel bound to make before you is that I prolong the vision backward across the boundary of the experimental evidence, and discern in that Matter, which we in our ignorance, and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have hitherto covered with opprobrium, the promise and potency of every form and quality of life."

This is certainly a close approach to the Lucretian maxim that "nature is seen to do all things spontaneously of herself without the intermeddling of the gods." But Prof. TYNDALL is too close a reasoner not to perceive and too fair-minded a man not to point out the place where the materialistic philosophy breaks down. After the utmost prolongation, intellectual vision rests upon the original uncompounded atoms of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, and what not, which represent the furthest analysis of matter which science has reached, let the mind set about forming an intelligible conception of how, out of any possible combination of such dead atoms, can be formed the living, sentient brain. "The issue of consciousness from the clash of atoms" is indeed the mystery to which no mechanical combinations lend us a key." A result which shows us in the compound something which was not in the material parts, throws us back, even on the principles of a rigidly scientific method, upon the unknown Power in whose creative act we must seek alike for the origin of our primordial atoms and the mysterious energy which has clothed them with sensation and thought. As Prof. TYNDALL remarks, "there is no very rank materialism here," though we may question the utility of plac- [illegible] as well as those of the human mind, have their unsearchable roots." The Professor touches more philosophic ground when he says, a little further on, that while we can trace the development of a nervous system, and perceive its steadfast relations with the parallel phenomena of sensation and thought, "we try to soar into a vacuum the moment we seek to comprehend the connection between them."

On the whole, Prof. TYNDALL's "materialism" is of a decidedly reverent type, however much it may be likely, in the hands of half-instructed and presumptuous expositors, to be made to appear as a denial of the spiritual element in the universe. The man who stands in the front rank of modern physicists may be pardoned if he is disposed to overrate the achievements which may be expected from scientific method when directed to questions that lie somewhat beyond its pale. He may also claim the apology of enthusiasm when he gives "the mild light of science" a higher place among civilizing and elevating agencies than, judged from past experience, it can fairly claim. But whatever be his views about the true place of revealed truth in the scheme of the universe, we cannot regard as a dangerous foe to religion the thinker who utters such maxims as these: "Mr. BUCKLE sought to detach intellectual achievement from moral force. He gravely erred, for without moral force to whip it into action, the achievements of the intellect would be poor indeed." "I would set forth equally the inexorable advance of man's understanding in the path of knowledge, and the unquenchable claims of his emotional nature which the understanding can never satisfy."

VITAL QUESTIONS IN THE WEST.

Ohio has been somewhat agitated, since the rejection of her proposed new Constitution, over the important subjects of "temperance reform" and the Catholic opposition to the support of free schools. We have already referred to the formidable vote cast by the Roman Catholics of the State against that clause in the Constitution providing that the Legislature should tax the State equally for the support of the public schools, and that no particular religious sect should claim an exclusive right to the school funds, or be permitted to exercise a control over them. The Germans in Ohio, and those of the Americans who are not careless or indifferent to the subject, see in the determined attitude of the Catholics declaration of war to the death against the public school system. The Germans are, as a class, as anxious to guarantee the continuance of that system as the Catholics are to render it uncertain. The power of Catholics in the West is great, and throughout Ohio the parish school and the college, built in the shadow of the Church, bring thousands of youth annually under Ultramontane influence. It is probable that the strength of the Catholics was not fully appreciated until the school clause in the new Constitution, which was but a reassertion of the right to tax all citizens for free schools, was so ignominiously and summarily voted down; but now that their strength is disclosed, the opponents of sectarian education in the State are undertaking earnest measures to assure the permanence of free schools.

This unfortunate Ohio Constitution made its own destruction doubly sure by bringing forward a "license movement" in one of its clauses. Upon this the prohibitionists, their minds still fired with memories of the "women's crusade," voted, as the Catholics did, against the unlucky instrument, and it went down, leaving prohibition still on the statute-books. Overjoyed at this success, which they attributed to their own strength rather than to the combination of a variety of interests all opposed to the acceptance of the Constitution, the prohibitionists at once began a new campaign. They promise decisive results, asserting that total abstinence will yet prevail in the State. They recently held a glorification meeting in Cincinnati, at which resolutions were passed asking the "political parties of Ohio to advocate in their platforms the enactment of a local option law," and measures were taken for the procuring of a "guarantee fund," with which to insure the carrying on both of temperance and political reform.

Ohio is not the only State in the West whose people have been giving earnest attention to the growing strength of Catholic enmity to free schools. The supporters of a free and non-sectarian public school system in Missouri note with astonishment the growth of the Catholic sectarian schools in their midst, and from time to time give utterance to discontent at the hostile attitude of the Catholics. Vast and rapid as has been the growth of Missouri's public schools since the war, the schools of the Catholic Church have grown as much, and as rapidly. In St. Louis, as in some of the Ohio cities, the German element, which has frankly united with the American in non-sectarian effort for free education, is diametrically opposed to the progress of the Ultramontane spirit on American soil. But the Mother Church considers Missouri one of her strongholds, and as fast as the supporters of the free public system erect buildings for schools and academies, the Catholics build sectarian institutions in their vicinity. If German opposition to the growth of Ultramontanism in this country continues as pronounced as it now is in Missouri, there may yet be some curious controversies there on the subject of free education.

While Ohio is earnestly discussing the two questions suddenly brought into fresh prominence by the rejection of her Constitution, and Missouri is not only considering the educational question, but is preparing for the election which will decide whether she shall go on in the way of progress or relapse into Bourbonism, Kentucky is profoundly agitated over a problem whose immediate solution is imperatively necessary. The campaign begun on the "dark and bloody ground," in favor of the strict maintenance of law and order henceforth, has not as yet excited in other States all the friendly commendation which it merits. It is an honest movement on the part of Republicans and decent Conservatives to secure the punishment of outlawry, and to shame down the now prevalent custom of carrying concealed weapons and their hasty use on slight grounds of fancied provocation. It has required no [illegible] murderers people who have been known heretofore only as "high-toned gentlemen," and who consider that in killing their man from time to time they but vindicate their sensitive honors, and establish their claims to superiority. No popular movement in the West or South-west has ever been conducted more fearlessly than has this campaign against murder and defiance of law in Kentucky; and the masses are beginning to comprehend that the reformers are in earnest, and will not cease their work until they have made murder a punishable offense.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Irishmen are rarely to be charged with any lack of patriotism. They love their native land with all the ardor of their race. When they err upon questions that affect the prosperity of Ireland, their error is one of judgment, not of heart. If there be an Irishman living who would dare to say that he does not wish to see his country prosperous and its people contented and happy, he would be condemned by none more vigorously than by his own countrymen. Yet, when, a short time since, we showed, by reference to historical fact and well-authenticated statistics, that Ireland is prospering beyond all precedent, there were Irish writers to be found in this City whose ire was immensely aroused. In their eyes apparently we had committed a great crime. Some of them seemed to think that even if Ireland be prospering, we had no right to say so. Others, in their indignation, chose to deny the fact altogether; they declared that our statements were even the reverse of truth.

But if confirmation of those statements were at all necessary, it comes to us now in a speech delivered two weeks ago by the Viceroy of Ireland, at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Wexford. Six years had elapsed since the previous occasion upon which he attended a similar meeting of the same society, and he expressed the surprise he felt at the remarkable advance which had been made during the interval in everything that tended to illustrate the improved condition of the people. In agriculture he remarked the improvement shown in the reclamation and cultivation of waste lands, in the improvement of farm dwellings and laborers' houses, in the more general diffusion of thoroughbred stock, and in the adoption of a much higher standard of farming. That this great change should be so perceptible in Wexford is a fact of more importance than if it had been noted of any other district, for the county has long had the reputation of being better tilled than many other parts of Ireland. There was not, therefore, so much room for improvement as there was probably elsewhere. As might be expected, in conformity with this condition of the lands, the farming population is described as being greatly altered also. For this, great credit is given by the Duke of Abercorn to the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, through whose instrumentality the public houses are now closed on all Sundays and holidays throughout the year, and the character of the people for sobriety and order has thereby been greatly promoted.

But it may be said all this has only to do with one comparatively small portion of Ireland. What about the country generally? The Viceroy's opinion here is fully as encouraging. He declared that the development of the wealth and resources of the island has never progressed in a manner so satisfactory. Without this his previous references to the County Wexford would have lost much of their significance; at any rate, they would not have claimed the same attention. But it is very clear upon this, the highest authority, that the improvement which he praises there, is no mere local change but one that more or less is to be remarked throughout the country generally. The Viceroy laid some stress upon a matter to which we have more than once directed attention—the falling off in emigration. The figures he gave correspond with our own, and furthermore he added that the estimate for the whole of the current year was that the returns would show a reduction of more than 21,000 in the number of persons leaving the country. This year, too, the number of people who have received relief in the workhouses is less than ever before, and is only about one-half what it was in 1863—another strong testimony in favor of the better condition of the laboring classes.

Turning then to the accumulated wealth of the people, as indicated by their investments in Government and India stocks, Irish joint stock banks, and trust and savings banks, we find that it is set down for 1874 at not less than $335,000,000, showing an increase of $12,500,000 over the averages of the last five years, and an increase of $42,500,000 over those of the preceding five years. The deposits in the Irish savings banks in like manner show an increase of $750,000 over the previous five years' averages, and $2,800,000 over the averages of the preceding five years. And in like manner the amount of money passing under probate business in 1873 showed a similar increase of $7,500,000. The exportation of cattle, sheep, and pigs, has recently very largely increased; nevertheless the value of the stock this year in Ireland amounts to $372,000,000—again an increase of not less than $7,750,000 on the five years' average.

Thus, then, wealth is increasing, industries are assuming a new life and energy, the people are growing in intelligence and comfort, poverty is declining, and contentment is increasing. If this be not prosperity we are at a loss to understand what is. But with it all there is yet one more important point which, while we omit others of less moment, deserves consideration. Crime is diminishing. Last year there were 6,900 offenses not summarily disposed of, which is 1,780 less than the averages of the previous five years and 2,900 less than the average of the five years before that. In the County Wexford there were only thirty-two criminal charges in 1873, and not one agrarian outrage has been recorded there for two years.

English capital is flowing into the country, new sources of wealth are being developed, old ones are being worked at greater advantage, and thus the prospects for the future are brighter far than the appearance even of the present. In all this surely there can be nothing that Irishmen, even of the extremest opinions, need to be [illegible] we knew they must be. But instead of that being a cause of disappointment and vituperation, it should be, and we believe it will be, one of sincere congratulation to every Irishman who has the good of his country really at heart.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Toole's reappearance after the retirement made necessary by a painful accident was greeted with great cordiality by a large audience gathered at Wallack's, last evening. Mr. Toole played in two pieces, "Paul Pry" opening the entertainment, and "Off the Line" bringing it to a close; and in the two rôles of *Paul Pry* and *Harry Coke* the artist elicited much merriment. It must be conceded, however, that the lesser portion of the performance afforded most pleasure. There is a fashion in plays as in bonnets, and though several generations have laughed heartily over Poole's well-known comedy, it cannot be denied that "Paul Pry" is a trifle *démodé*. We should be content if its comic hero were on the stage throughout the three acts, but one really cannot take a lively interest in the frothings of *Colonel Hardy*, the stratagems of the lovers, or the dark duplicity of *Mrs. Subtle*, and the transactions of these personages occupy a large share of the story. *Paul Pry's* indiscretions are, luckily, neither so few nor so far between as to be absolutely lost in the doings of the more sober characters, and these indiscretions, as pictured by Mr. Toole, were glimpses of a sunshine so laughing as to dissipate all the *ennui* of the remainder of the time. His acting was full of detail, and its finish was perfect. Mr. Toole's humor is not, to our thinking, communicative in an extraordinary degree; but it is genuine humor, and it finds expression by methods betokening a consummate comedian. Add to the elaborateness and smoothness of his work, the total lack of self-consciousness apparent even in the wildest "situations," and some idea will be had of the merits of Mr. Toole's portrayal of a being whose principal traits are so familiar as to need no mention. "Off the Line" has over "Paul Pry" the advantage that, in the part of *Harry Coke*, an English engine driver who, in an hour of jollity arouses the jealousy of his wife and quarrels with her, the principal actor has to mingle pathos with drollery. Mr. Toole succeeded admirably in this, and while his mild ebriety awakened uproarious merriment, his slow return to his senses, consequent upon what seems a likelihood of separation from his helpmeet, abounded in touches of a tender sadness such as can be wrought by none but a master-hand. Mr. Toole was twice recalled after "Paul Pry," but the gaiety and the charm of the representation resided for us in the least pretentious of the two dramas. "Off the Line," we ought to mention, was written for Mr. Toole. A capital performance of a stoker whose normal condition is intoxication; a laughable sketch of a simpleton, and a thoroughly hearty picture of the wife, are to be credited respectively to Messrs. H. Westland and W. Herbert, and Miss Eliza Johnstone. The programme at Wallack's will be unchanged during this week.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The change of programme at Wood's Museum yesterday appeared to be entirely satisfactory to the habitués of the theatre. At the matinée performance a drama of Mr. H. J. Byron, a work of a rather more sensational type than most of his plays, occupied the stage. "Blow for Blow" is the name of this piece, and Miss Sophie Miles is the chief performer therein. In the evening the play was of the spectacular order. "The Last Nail; or, The Monster of Goblins' Gap" is its suggestive title, and of course it is replete with all manner of weird and fantastic doings. Its performance evidently gave pleasure. Miss Lizzie Kelsey, Miss Belle Howitt, Mr. Louis Aldrich, and Mr. A. H. Sheldon being the chief artists. The play was, on the whole, well acted; it does not exceed the limits of three acts, a merit which is somewhat unfrequent in the cast of spectacular plays.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

The Metropolitan has changed its programme, according to custom, but still maintains all the salient features of an excellent variety entertainment. Short sketches of the lighter kind are judiciously intermingled with the usual variety amusements, and the result is a pleasantly diversified programme. The can-can is still in favor with the audiences of the Metropolitan.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The prominent attraction with which the Bowery has inaugurated the week is "The French Spy," a specialty of Marietta Ravel, who appeared in this City for the first time in four years. The sensational drama "Tracked to Death; or, The Boy Avenger" is also a part of the programme. The plays are suitably cast, and are, as usual, satisfactory to the patrons of the house, than which none enjoys a steadier prosperity.

THE MARK SMITH MEMORIAL MEETING.

We hope it will not be forgotten that the meeting of the theatrical profession for the purpose of taking action concerning the sudden death of Mr. Mark Smith will be held at Booth's Theatre at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Smith was not merely an actor of talent and experience; he was also a good and amiable man, and no steps which to-day's meeting can possibly take toward honoring his memory will be injudicious. The proceedings will be conducted under the presidency of Mr. Lester Wallack.

VIRGINIA.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

Various amendments to the Constitution of Virginia have been proposed by a committee of the Legislature appointed for the purpose. The changes proposed are very sweeping, being in effect as follows:

Present preamble of Constitution to be omitted; the bill of rights to be restored as drawn by George Mason and adopted in 1776; transfers the clause recognizing the abolition of slavery from the bill of rights to the Constitution; makes the prepayment of the capitation tax necessary to the right of suffrage; requires voting to be open, and *viva voce*, and not by ballot; abolishes the registration of voters; extends the Governor's power to pardon so as to embrace the penalties against dueling; reduces the General Assembly so that the House of Delegates shall not exceed 100, and the Senate shall not be less than thirty-five nor more than forty members; prohibits any person holding a lucrative office or any minister of the Gospel from being elected to the General Assembly; makes the sessions of the General Assembly biennial; increases the capitation tax to two dollars, and dedicates the whole to the support of free schools, in place of all taxes on property for that purpose; requires that on the passage of every act of the General Assembly the yeas and nays shall be taken and recorded; provides that future amendments to the Constitution may be made by vote of a majority of both Houses of the General Assembly and their ratification by the people.

A SAVAGE PAPER IN MISSISSIPPI.

Iuka, Miss., boasts a newspaper calling itself the *Tishomingo Herald*, which indulges in talk of this kind: "We must act speedily and decidedly, no matter what it costs. Better lose the lives of half our citizens than see the whole outrageously trampled upon by an ignorant and savage negro mob. We suggest to our brethren the formation of white leagues in every civil district, in every county in the State. Let them meet in secret and be bound by the most solemn oaths, and let death be the penalty of any violations of the order. Already, we have good reason to believe, such leagues have been formed in many counties, and the thing is becoming more and more popular every day of its existence. This land is ours, by right and by inheritance, and we must, we will control it, even at the expense of oceans of blood and millions of lives. The constant cry all over the South is, the negroes are threatening to burn this town and that; to murder the women and children in this place or the other. Let the hellish barbarian brutes go on, we will take a score of lives for every woman or child murdered, and when once we start, in fact, not a damnable negro savage assassin will be left in the South to accept the gauge."

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th days of September. All officers and soldiers who, at any time, served with honor in the Army or Department of the Cumberland are, by the constitution of the society, entitled to membership, and are specially requested to attend, and join in the business and festivities of the reunion. Members of kindred societies are also cordially invited to participate, and are assured that they will [illegible]

MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

THE CHARGES BROUGHT BEFORE THE GOVERNOR.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HENRY L. CLINTON AND GOV. DIX—AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE CASE PROBABLE.

The following correspondence has passed in relation to the charges recently brought against Mayor Havemeyer:

LAW OFFICE OF HENRY L. CLINTON,
No. 169 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1874.

In the matter of charges against William F. Havemeyer, Mayor, &c.:

To His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor, &c.:

SIR: I perceive by the answer (so called) of Mayor Havemeyer to the different sets of charges that he does not properly, either in form or substance, answer the first set of charges against him, preferred by Charles Watrous, or the second set, made by John P. Crosby, Joseph C. Jackson, William M. Pritchard, C. A. Hand, Benjamin B. Sherman, William C. Barrett, and A. A. Redfield. The first and second sets of charges are precisely the same. I respectfully submit to your Excellency whether Mayor Havemeyer should not be directed at once to put in separate answers to these two sets of charges, admitting or denying specifically the *facts* therein set forth. If he should admit the facts, there would be no necessity for taking testimony either before your Excellency or a Commissioner. On the contrary if the Mayor should deny the facts, in my judgment the proof to substantiate them would consist of documents, copies of which are annexed to the charges. I think it would not require more than half an hour's time before your Excellency to put in all the proof. It seems to me that in any event it is neither necessary nor desirable that a Commissioner should be appointed to take evidence in relation to the first and second sets of charges. Of course my remarks have no reference to the third set signed by Oswald Ottendorfer, John Kelly, and William H. Wickham. Having as counsel presented the first and second sets of charges, and being desirous of avoiding a tedious and protracted examination before a Commissioner to take testimony in support of them, when half an hour before your Excellency would be sufficient for that purpose, I have deemed it my duty to make these suggestions.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed,) H. L. CLINTON.

SEAFIELD, West Hampton, Aug. 14, 1874.

Henry L. Clinton, Esq.:

SIR: Yours of the 7th inst. addressed to me at Albany has been forwarded to me here.

The two sets of charges by Charles Watrous and by John P. Crosby and others were specifically referred to more than once in Mayor Havemeyer's answer, and whatever objection there may be to the form of the latter it seems to me that every essential fact alledged in the charges is admitted. I shall certainly, assume it to be so unless I am otherwise advised by Mayor Havemeyer, to whom a copy of this note will be forwarded at once by special messenger.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

SEAFIELD, West Hampton, Aug. 14, 1874.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer:

SIR: I inclose copies of a letter addressed to me by Henry L. Clinton, Esq., and my reply to it.

Mr. Hills, who will hand this note to you, will return immediately, and will be the bearer of any communication you may have for me, if you wish to make one. Respectfully yours,

(Signed,) JOHN A DIX.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 15, 1874.

To His Excellency, John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: In response to your note of yesterday, I have very respectfully to say that I closed my general answer with the statement that I was to be understood as interposing the plea of "not guilty" to *all* the charges.

As I am advised, this plea, as a matter of form, operates as a denial of all the allegations of fact and law against me, and, if left standing by itself, would put my accusers to the proof of their charges.

But it was no part of my purpose to occasion this inconvenience, and I therefore intended by my extended defense to admit all which I supposed to be true. And I think it is manifest upon the face of my answer, as you have said to Mr. Clinton, that the substance of the allegations contained in the two petitions to which he refers are admitted. I therefore hardly understand what he can mean by his suggestion that I should be called upon to specifically deny or admit the allegations of these petitions. I ought not to suppose that he has any purpose to avail himself of some technicality which may have escaped my notice. Of course such purposes would receive no countenance from you.

I suppose the copy of the indictment attached to these petitions is a true copy; but I have taken no pains to verify it. It contains an averment that the defendants Charlick and Gardner unlawfully and *feloniously* removed John Sheridan from office, and the petitions allege that the defendants were found guilty of this charge, and it might be inferred that they were consequently found guilty of a *felony*. This is not true. You will perceive in referring to the report in the TIMES, of June 27, that the Court treated the charge of *felony* as withdrawn, and directed the verdict to be entered as a verdict of guilty of a *misdemeanor* only. I am not therefore to be understood as admitting that the defendants were found guilty of a felony.

I have admitted in my answer that Commissioners Charlick and Gardner were indicted for a misdemeanor in removing John Sheridan, and found guilty of it, without, however, being found guilty of any actual evil intent, and that the Clerk of the Court reported the conviction to you, and that you transmitted the notice alleged in the petition to me, and that I, after the resignation of the Commissioners, reappointed them each one to the vacancy in the office of the other.

It seems to me that this is the whole substance of the charges, but if it be supposed by you that anything turns upon the question, whether the Commissioners were guilty of a felony, as charged in the indictment, or guilty of any evil intent, I admit neither of these things.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed,) W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

SEAFIELD, West Hampton, Aug. 17, 1874.

Henry L. Clinton, Esq.:

SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter from Mayor Havemeyer, in reply to one from me inclosing a copy of yours of the 7th instant.

It appears to me that it is a sufficiently explicit answer to the charges submitted by Charles Watrous, and by John P. Crosby and others. As the principal facts in these charges, as well as those submitted by Mr. Ottendorfer and others, were not disputed, it did not appear to me necessary that there should be an inquiry, with an examination of witnesses, as provided for by the statute. At the same time I deemed it proper to ask Mr. Ottendorfer and Mr. Thorne, the latter of whom presented another series of charges, whether they considered such an inquiry necessary to the completion of the case on their part respectively. I put this question to them because I did not wish that an occasion should be furnished for saying that I had not given to the parties preferring charges against the Mayor every facility which they desired to sustain them. I did not put this question to you, because in your letter above referred to you said you did not think such an inquiry necessary, whether the Mayor admitted or denied the facts alleged against him.

If it is desired, I will appoint a day to hear the arguments of counsel; but I am not disposed to take any testimony myself. If it is necessary to take any proof I shall appoint some proper person for the purpose, though I have no objection to receive documentary evidence.

I desire to dispose of the case at the earliest day practicable.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

INDIANA BEER.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes a statement made by "gentlemen of scientific accuracy," of the analysis of the various beers sold in that city; and it says: "While the friends and drinkers of beer will note with some degree of pleasure that no poisonous or actually injurious substances were found, it is nevertheless quite obvious that none of the beer manufactured here is as good as it might be, while some of it is a great deal worse than it ought to be. The Germans have dwelt a great deal on the fact that they were furnishing a pure and harmless beverage, in all respects equal to the famous beer of [illegible] ferior in quality and deficient in quantity, and in short, that instead of furnishing the best possible article they are furnishing about as poor an article as they dare. At the price for which it is sold here the manufacturers could afford to furnish not only a pure but a first-class beer. This they do not do. The analysis shows that a very inferior quality of malt is used by most of the manufacturers, that the fermentation is quite imperfect, and that the beer is put on the market in a comparatively raw and crude state."

THE PRESIDENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

DEPARTURE FROM MARTHA'S VINEYARD AND RECEPTION AT NEW-BEDFORD.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 31.—President Grant left Martha's Vineyard about 8:30 o'clock this morning for New-Bedford. The Committee of Reception and of Escort, representing the Camp-meeting Association, waited upon the President at the cottage of Bishop Haven, and he was addressed in their behalf by Rev. Dr. Talbot, President of the association, as follows:

"We desire to express our gratification at your visit, Mr. President, and we hope you have enjoyed the hospitalities which the Vineyard has been able to offer to you. It is our prayer that the blessing of God may attend you and bring you safely to your home."

In reply the President said:

"I am very much obliged, gentlemen, for the invitation which you extended to me. I have enjoyed the trip with unusual interest, as much of the excursion has carried me over territory with which I was not previously acquainted. My reception in this camp-meeting ground and my entertainment, and the exercises here, have been very gratifying to me indeed. I am sorry that so much trouble has been taken for my reception, but it was the fault of the committee and not any fault of mine, as all the entertainment has been forced upon me, and I have been met at every town of my visit with some kindness for which I am deeply grateful."

President Grant was introduced to the representatives of the Committee of Reception of New-Bedford, who arrived this morning on the steamer Monohansett, and was received by them. Rev. Dr. Tiffany and wife, Bishop Haven and wife, and Rev. Dr. Calbert and wife were invited to join the Presidential party and with them visit New-Bedford. The party proceeded in street cars to the Monohansett, the boat having been chartered by the City of New-Bedford especially for the trip. The usual crowd awaited the arrival of the President at the camp-meeting landing, and greeted him with cheers. At 9:30 o'clock the boat started. The pleasant weather made the trip from Oak Bluff to New-Bedford very agreeable, and the absence of a large crowd increased the comfort on board the boat.

President Grant and party arrived here in a special steamer from Vineyard Grove this morning. As the boat came up the harbor salutes were fired from the forts, by the yacht North Star, and by the Light Artillery. The party was received by the city officials, and were escorted by the military and the Grand Army of the Republic to the Parker House. Thence they drove through several of the principal streets to the City Hall, which was handsomely decorated. Mayor Richmond introduced the President in a brief speech of welcome. The President responded, expressing his thanks more briefly still. About two thousand people then shook hands with the President, after which the party took dinner at the Parker House, and this afternoon left in a special train for Newport.

WHITES ARMING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent of the Charleston *News*, writing from Aiken, S. C., says: "I would speak of the present condition of the white men in this State. They recognize the negroes, are willing for them to live among us and to exercise their legal rights. But the white man has some rights, too, and these he will and must protect, cost what it may. We must defend and preserve our lives, our wives, our children, our homes, and be freemen. It is no use to mince words; let us say boldly that we shall first look to the law for protection from these Radical desperadoes, and if we find that powerless or opposed to us, we shall protect ourselves. We most earnestly deprecate all violence, and sincerely trust it will not be attempted upon us. But if these Radical aspirants for power have to begin a war between their constituents and the whites, force it upon us, then we must defend ourselves. To do so successfully we must be prepared; then we can act under the officers of the law if they will do their duty, otherwise by ourselves. We should be organized, not for aggression, but for defense. Our people have borne a great deal, have sacrificed almost everything for peace, but when, instead of peace, we have such outrages as those at Georgetown and Ridge Spring practiced upon and hear the threats of Radical officials against us, human patience is exhausted, and the boldness of desperation seizes us. The men of our town met last evening and organized themselves into a club to be known as the Palmetto Rifle Club. Within a half hour after the meeting was called to order forty-two men had subscribed their names, and it is probable that the number will soon be increased to seventy-five or more. The feeling at the meeting was that the object of the club was to act only on the defensive, and not to countenance aggression. Our men are actuated by a stern sense of duty, nothing more. They intend to protect themselves, families, and property from violence, and will not be sacrificed. We hope that nothing will occur to mar the peace of our vicinity; but we have some of the 'robber band' up here, some contemptible wretches, both white and black, who may attempt to incite the negroes to violence. If they should make such an attempt, you may expect to hear good reports of our club. We, perhaps, are better off up here than many other towns in the State, for our men are brave and determined, and a single click of the telegraph hammer will bring the gallant Georgians to our assistance. Forewarned is forearmed."

A NOTABLE CENTENARIAN.

Judge Bazel Harrison, of Prairie Ronde, Mich., is reported to be seriously ill. He has been a man of much note in his State, because of his connection with its early history. He is now 104 years old. Referring to his supposed identity with the hero of Mr. Cooper's novel, *The Bee Hunter*, the Detroit *Post* says: "Judge Harrison is not the bee hunter of the story. That honor falls to the lot of Towner Savage, who is now a resident of Oregon. The authority for this assertion is Mr. Cooper himself, who, before the book was published, paid the locality of the story, in and about the present site of Kalamazoo, a visit. On this occasion he declared to Judge Wells that Mr. Savage was the original of his hero. If we are correctly informed, Mr. Cooper at this time, located the site of 'Castle Meal,' and other points connected with thrilling events narrated in the book. The story of the Bee Hunter closes with Mr. Cooper's description of his visit to the scene, of his passage through Detroit, and of his journey over the Michigan Central Railroad. If it be true that Mr. Cooper revealed to Judge Wells the site of 'Castle Meal' and the other localities of the story, Judge Wells would do a public service by making his knowledge known. Judge Harrison made his last public appearance at the Pioneers' Reunion at Schoolcraft a few months ago. His son, William Harrison, of Climax, eighty years old, is now in attendance upon his father."

MIXED SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, was present at a teachers' meeting in Staunton, Va., last week, and in the course of remarks there made said that he did not believe that mixed schools would ever be enforced. He did not believe it could be done. He denied that Congress had the physical power to enforce mixed schools, laying aside the want of constitutional power. Such a system cannot be imposed on a State. A State has the power to abolish its system of public schools any day. Moreover, the State can refuse to raise the money necessary for the support of the system. Then what becomes of the schools? They disappear at once. Some persons, through false views, may be in favor of seating the two races side by side on the same benches; but can Congress compel both races to attend? No, it cannot. Some philanthropists, in urging the mixed school system, are in earnest in their efforts to benefit a poor, ignorant race; but the question is, will it benefit them? Among the representatives of twelve States whom he had met at Washington he only found one who was in favor of mixed schools, and he was from South Carolina. The great majority of those favoring the Civil Rights bill desire only that the colored race shall have equal educational facilities with the whites. Many of the Senators who voted for it were hoping all the time it would be defeated, and they will not vote for it again. Many of those who voted in favor of its passage had told him that if it did not pass last session it was dead, and that there would be no trouble about it hereafter.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES FOR KILLING A BRAKEMAN.

Georgia Ellen Fisk, administratrix of William Fisk, deceased, has filed a suit for damages in Louisville, Ky., against the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company. The petition alleges that about the 2d of September, 1873, an accident occurred to William Fisk, son of the plaintiff, who was a brakeman in the employ of the above road, which afterward resulted fatally. On the day mentioned, when the train upon which Fisk was a brakeman reached Langdon station, about thirty-five miles from Louisville, he was thrown off a car while attending to his duties, and, as the cars moved on a side track with a running switch, they ran over him, causing injuries from which he never recovered. The petition states that through the carelessness of the managers of the road the side track over which the train passed was in a bad condition, causing the [illegible]

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

THIRTEEN CREWS COMPETE FOR THE CHALLENGE CUP.

AN EXCITING CONTEST—THE ATALANTAS' BOAT SWAMPED—THE BEAVERWYCKS WIN THE PRIZE—OTHER RACES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 31, 1874.

Large crowds of people continue to arrive here since Saturday, and there was a large attendance to witness the races. The day was warm, and the water, although disturbed by little fitful gusts of wind early in the morning, was calm as could be desired during the several races. Promptly at 11 o'clock the gun was fired for the junior scullers' race, and the following aspirants took their places at their several stake-boats as follows:

No.	Names.	Club.	Location.
1	James H. Girvin	Beaverwyck	Albany, N. Y.
2	D. B. Brown	Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio.
3	A. Langton	Argonaut	Toronto, Canada.
4	G. W. Lathrop	Beaverwyck	Albany, N. Y.
5	P. C. Ackerman	Atlantic	Hoboken, N. J.
6	David Roach	Gramercy	New-York City.
7	Fred'k Hardy	Chesapeake	Norfolk, Va.
8	Adam Haslacher	Seawanhaka	Brooklyn, N. Y.
9	De Saussure Bull	Carolina, Ind.	Charleston, S. C.
10	W. R. Shaw	Gleam	Bath, Me.
11	R. H. Robinson	UnionSprings	Union Springs, N. Y.

The men got a splendid send-off, and commenced a very pretty race, Roach, however, soon getting the lead, which he never lost, though several times closely pressed by Hardy; but nearing the mile-turning stake Lathrop made a handsome spurt and passed Hardy, and Ackerman also drew toward the leaders, the rest being strung out astern at greater or lesser intervals. When well straightened in the return, Roach led by two lengths, Lathrop sticking well to his work in second place, Hardy third by five lengths, Ackerman and Robinson fighting hard for fourth place, which Ackerman finally obtained. In this order they finished, the time being as follows:

JUNIOR SCULLER'S RACE, TWO MILES, ONE TURN.

1. Roach	14:24¼	6. Bull	Not timed
2. Lathrop	14:27	7. Haslacher	Not timed
3. Hardy	14:31½	8. Girvin	Not timed
4. Ackerman	14:55½	9. Shaw	Not timed
5. Robinson	15:12		

Brown and Langton withdrew shortly after the start.

A THREE-MILE RACE—FAST TIME.

The next event was the extra scullers' race of three miles, but, as no one appeared to row against James O'Neil, the latter was sent over the course on time, to win his magnificent diamond medal. Mr. O'Neil made a glorious record. His friends felt very confident that he rowed better than ever, but even his most enthusiastic admirers were not prepared for the result of his performance. Mr. O'Neil rowed his full three miles, with a turn, in 21:19½, beating the best reliably-recorded time, 22:21½, made by Engelhardt, at Troy, by over a minute.

THE FOUR-OARED RACE FOR THE CHALLENGE CUP.

The next was the grand four-oared race of three miles for the "Saratoga Cup," (challenge,) and four presentation cups, for which the following crews competed:

Argonauta B. C., Bergen Point, N. J.—Edward Smith, bow; Walter Man, Benj. Stephenson, Fred. C. Eldred, stroke.

Atalanta B. C., New-York.—R. B. Bainbridge, bow; W. H. Spear, O. T. Johnson, R. Withers, M. D., stroke.

Atlantic B. C., Hoboken, N. J.—Robert Lefman, bow; James Read, Geo. Perry, D. McQueen, stroke.

Argonaut R. C., Toronto, C. W.—H. O. Brien, bow; G. R. Grasett, A. Langton, H. Lambe, stroke.

Beaverwyck B. C., Albany, N. Y.—James Wilson, bow; T. J. Gorman, R. T. Gorman, W. Wilson, stroke.

Buffalo B. C., Buffalo, N. Y.—C. W. Baldy, bow; R. H. Hebard, J. B. Green, C. E. Dunbar, stroke.

Duquesne B. C., Allegheny City, Penn.—J. Stewart, bow; Samuel Moody, George Scharff, Frank Brennan, stroke.

Gramercy B. C., New-York.—W. F. Gannon, bow; H. R. Mills, H. M. Howell, W. K. Williamson, stroke.

Potomac B. C., Georgetown, D. C.—Frank Jones, bow; A. J. McBlair, H. S. Truax, D. Coughlin, stroke.

Palmetto B. C., Charleston, S. C.—H. B. Bull, bow; De S. Parker, W. M. L. Lessene, H. M. Parker, stroke.

Seawanhaka B. C., Greenpoint, L. I.—W. Knauth, bow; R. H. Orr, J. H. Johnson, John Keppler, stroke.

Vernon B. C., Savannah, Ga.—J. Schley, bow; George Schley, G. G. Kimball, Hal Schley, stroke.

Wah-Wah-Sum B. C., Saginaw, Mich.—James Jerome, bow; P. Manning, Henry Smith, V. B. Paine, stroke.

Shortly after the second gun had belched forth the command to draw in line, the Palmetto boat appeared upon the course and was loudly cheered by the crowds on shore. The Beaverwyck was the next to show, then the Buffalo, Duquesne, Argonauta, Seawanheka, Wahwahsum, Atlantic, Argonaut, Gramercy, Atalanta, Vernon, and the Potomac last. Many of the crews were clad almost alike, and it was at first feared that it would be a difficult matter to place them during the race, but fortunately the precaution had been taken to place numbers on the bows of the several boats, which made error on the part of the judges an impossibility. At 1:20 P. M. the thirteen crews were in a perfect line, awaiting the shot from Commodore Brady's pistol. There sat fifty-two young men, the very flower of the numerous sections of the country which they represented, awaiting full of hope and confidence the signal which would speed them away in the most important race ever rowed in this country, and but four out of the fifty-two could possibly be happy in the result. The sight of this magnificent array of vigorous, well-trained, high-strung men can never be forgotten. Every eye was now riveted upon the Commodore's hand as it slowly rose above his shoulder. Another anxious moment and the discharge was heard, and had the thirteen boats been shot out of that pistol together they could not have got away more evenly, and I almost incline to add no faster. The line moved as by one motion of some powerful machine, but after half a dozen strokes had been taken the line was broken by the Argonautas, who drew rapidly in front, rowing forty-two strokes to the minute, with all the power they were capable of. The next dozen strokes of the Beaverwycks showed them in hot pursuit of the leaders; but the work of the Argonautas was so well done and their fame as oarsmen was so great that all seemed to consider them the winners of the grand Challenge Cup. The Atalantas made a good show for third place, and the famous champions of the West, the Wahwahsums, laid out their utmost power to obtain better than the fourth place they then occupied. The Duquesne also hung well to this batch, the Atlantic, Potomac, Vernon, Buffalo and others beginning to string out in groups with more or less space between them, the Palmetto and Argonaut bringing up the rear. The struggle continued to the end of the first mile, with more or less change between the last named boats. But here the Atalanta, Wahwahsum, and Duquesne were seen to approach and cross each other with but little, if any, clear water between them.

The Atalantas now held away to the eastward, but it was observed that the bow of their boat was fast sinking under the surface of the water, and, though still rowing, it was evident that they could remain in their erect position but a moment longer. All at once one of the men was seen to leap from the boat, and in another instant all had to cling to its sides. They were quickly picked up by the Congress Hall, Mr. Southgate's yacht, doing police duty on the course, and the possible opportunity for the famed Magenta to wipe out recent defeats had ceased. The other boats kept on in the race, the Argonauts being the first, and the Beaverwyck the second to turn, the Wahwahsum, Potomac, Buffalo, and Seawanhaka being nearly all straightened for home before the others made their several turns.

It would be difficult to describe this exciting scene in detail in a limited space, or to speak intelligibly of the hopes, fears, and determination of the leaders, and, on the other hand, disappointment and despair of those who realized that they were losing, inch by inch, at every stroke. The Argonautas still showed the way in the beginning of the homestretch, but the long, sweeping stroke of the Beaverwyck men reduced the gap of two lengths to nought, and within another minute they had in turn put a hundred feet of clear water between them. The brave little crew who had scored so many grand victories within a year past, had now to be content with second place, despite their plucky spurts. But the tall, wiry Beaverwycks continued to put more and more space between them, and within a half mile of the home-stake had a lead of fifteen lengths. The Potomacs had also done some sharp work and brushed close up on the Argonautas, but the Buffalo and Wahwasum gradually but surely rowed them down and wrested their highly creditable position from them. The Palmetto and Vernon crews who had come all the way from the far Southern waters not only to try their skill and mettle against their Northern brethren, but to settle the question of supremacy between them had a very determined race among themselves, and for a half mile it was nip and tuck if Charleston or Savannah could boast of the best crew. The Seawanhaka also made a fair show in the race, and succeeded in leading in the Southern [illegible] creditable. It would be useless to prolong this description, as no further changes took place, the Beaverwycks crossing the score in the excellent time of 18:34, leading the favorites by several lengths. The order of the finish, and the official time as far as it was taken, were as follows:

	M.	S.		M.	S.
Beaverwyck	18	34	Wahwahsum	19	06¾
Argonauta	18	47¼	Potomac	19	15
Buffalo	18	50½	Seawanhaka	19	19¾

The Palmetto was seventh, Vernon eighth, Gramercy ninth, Atlantic tenth, Duquesne eleventh, Argonaut twelfth, Atalanta swamped.

The Beaverwycks had a reception which only the pent-up enthusiasm of a large and excited multitude can give. Cheer after cheer was given for the champions, who now carry the grand challenge cup to Albany, and as there is considerable rivalry among the Albany clubs, it is not improbable that the other Albanians who were witnesses to this glorious triumph felt a little jealous and mortified, but they joined the great chorus in the deafening shouts which proclaimed the Beaverwycks the winners. It is needless to speak of the disappointment of the masses of friends and followers of the less fortunate crews, or of the thousand ifs and buts and etceteras which prevented them from winning the race; but the truth is that the Beaverwycks won their race on their merits.

Commodore Benj. F. Brady officiated as starter and referee, and Fred. J. Englehardt and Richard L. Neville were the accompanying judges, John Stout and P. J. Sweeney acting as judges at the finish. The regatta is over, and it has been a great success. The Saratoga Rowing Association stands before the public to-day as the acknowledged leader of this admirable sport, and the work of its members, more especially of President John P. Conkling, Commodore Benj. F. Brady, and Vice Commodore Charles F. Southgate, is worthy of much praise, and all unite in speaking highly of the management.

BASE-BALL.

THE FLYAWAYS OF NEW-YORK DEFEAT THE NASSAUS OF BROOKLYN.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—At the base-ball tournament at Oneida to-day, the Flyaways of New-York played the Nassaus of Brooklyn for the first prize of $400. The game resulted in a victory for the Flyaways by a score of 12 to 3. The Flyaways play the Kuklux of Oneida and the Nassaus play the Chelseas of Brooklyn to-morrow.

THE BALTIMORES DEFEATED BY THE CHICAGOS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—The following is the score of the Chicagos and Baltimores:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.	
Chicagos	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Baltimores	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—5

THE CHARGES AGAINST A MEMBER OF THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 31.—The Philadelphia Base-ball Club met to-night and received two reports, a majority and minority report, in the matter of the charges made against a member of the nine, growing out of the recent game with the White Stockings at Chicago. The allegation was that the member asked the umpire to score in the interest of the White Stockings, as he was pecuniarily interested in the result. The reports were discussed and referred back to the committee to report again at the next meeting.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COLLIERIES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 31.—Several collieries resumed work to-day, and to-morrow a majority of them will be working. It is predicted that there will not be any more stoppages during the season, and that plenty of orders for future shipments are coming in daily.

A JEWELRY STORE ROBBED.

CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The jewelry store of J. W. Black, on Main street, was entered by burglars Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock. They forced open a back window during the owner's absence, and took away three gold and twenty silver watches, a quantity of smaller articles, and a sum of money, altogether amounting in value to about $500. No arrests were made, and there is no clue to the thieves.

THE GARRARD COUNTY (KY.) IMBROGLIO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says that a number of men who went from Stamford to aid in suppressing the troubles in Lancaster were indicted by the Garrard County Grand Jury last week, and will appear to-morrow to answer.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—The New-England Fair opens at Narragansett Park to-morrow. The entries, particularly of stock, are unprecedentedly large, and the exhibition will be very fine. A large amount of stock is now on the ground. The horticultural department will be shown in Howard Hall in the city. The fair will continue four days.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Commercial* gives the following brief account of an accident which occurred on the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluff Railroad on the 27th ult.: "Yesterday morning, about 3:30, a bridge near Iatan gave way, precipitating the baggage, mail, express, and one passenger car into the creek, which is some twenty-five feet deep at this crossing. Every car was thrown off the track, and the passengers piled up promiscuously. The passengers in the forward car, who were mostly Germans, suffered the most. Ten of them were very badly injured, two of them it was thought would not live through the day. All the passengers were more or less bruised. The engine jumped across the break, and remained on the track. The sleeping car was thrown crosswise off the track with one end down in the creek, the other elevated at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The uninjured passengers procured axes and spent the remainder of the night in rescuing the passengers from the wrecked cars, all of whom were out by 6 o'clock and cared for. A train was sent up from Kansas City, which brought down the passengers."

THE PAY OF MILL OPERATIVES.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says that the manufacturing companies of that city have agreed, after consideration, on a new system of paying the wages of all operatives who do not work by the piece. The same system is, in effect, in operation in the Pacific and other manufacturing establishments in Lawrence. The *Courier* says: "The time will be reckoned by the hour from the beginning of the time after the next payment, taking the present wages as a basis of calculation. This will not, of course, affect the wages of any operative during September, but on the first of October, when the ten-hour law goes into effect, there will be a reduction in proportion to the reduction in time. It is reported that the constitutionality of the ten-hour law is to be tested, it being argued that the law infringes on the personal liberty of the citizen to command his own time and labor. This view is to some extent confirmed by the alleged complaints of some operatives, who do not relish the prospect of having their income curtailed by being denied the right to work eleven hours if they choose to do so."

THE MAIL ROBBER CONFESSION A HOAX.

Deputy Sheriff John T. Morris, of Collins County, Texas, has published a card denying that there is any truth in the published statement purporting to give a confession made by James C. Reed to him. He says: "I am the Deputy Sheriff who arrested Reed, and who shot him in his attempt to escape. Reed lived about twenty minutes after he was shot. He had on his person $60 in gold. He made no confession; his language was: 'Morris, you have killed as brave a man as ever lived.' He then said to S. M. Harvey, 'Tell my comrades I died like a man.' Harvey said to him, 'Are you guilty of what this man says you are?' He said in reply, 'I never killed any man except in self-defense, or in defense of my property.' He then asked me to give him a drink of water, which I did, and I opened his shirt and bathed his breast and head. Reed said nothing about the Younger brothers, the James brothers, or McCoy; nor did he say anything about the Iowa train robbery, the Gad's Hill robbery, or anything about the money he had."

A MINNESOTA PROTEST.

The action of the Ohio Democrats has disgusted the St. Paul *Pioneer*, the leading Democratic paper in Minnesota. It says: "The Democracy of Ohio met at Columbus on Wednesday, and adopted a platform professing the abominable theories of Pendleton on the currency question. So far from favoring specie payments, the platform advocates the payment of the five-twenty bonds in legal tenders, the substitution of greenbacks for at least one-half of the specie now collected as custom duties, and the substitution of legal tenders for the national currency at present existing. Nowhere in the platform are the words specie payments mentioned. This is Democracy with a vengeance; but it is of a very modern and debased kind. We want none of it out this way. In other respects the platform of the Ohio Democracy is well enough, but its [illegible]

A REMARKABLE SUIT.

ACTION AGAINST THE OLD NORTH CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE MINISTER, DEACONS, AND ELDERS CHARGED WITH DOUBLE-DEALING AND CONSPIRACY—THE COMPLAINANT ASKS THAT THE POST OFFICE BE "PURIFIED AND REDEDICATED."

Mr. William Hastings, of the City of New-York, but a citizen of the State of California, has brought a suit in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York against the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New-York, the State of New-York, and others whose names are at present unknown to him. In his complaint he avers that he is the owner of, and equally entitled to the possession and enjoyment either exclusively or as a tenant in common with the defendants, of the church property, consisting of certain pieces and parcels of land, and improvements thereon, situated in the City of New-York, a description of which he is unable to furnish in consequence of the refusal of defendants to allow him access to the church records of the property, or to share in the profits thereof. The complainant also states that he is the owner of pew No. 76 in the church edifice corner of Fulton and William streets, and entitled to its occupancy, and to worship in the church, but is prevented from the exercise of his rights by the defendants under the pretense of possessing an adverse title to the plaintiff's. Mr. Hastings says he is desirous of occupying the pew and becoming a hearer of all the doctrines of the ancient faith as given to the saints, and according to the true will, faith, and intent of the Church. He is also "desirous that the temporalities and spiritualities" shall be administered in accordance with the will and intent of the patrons the church, and in conformity with the terms and conditions of the trusts upon which Messrs. Stemwick and Hurpendick, the donors, endowed it and bequeathed the land upon which it is erected. The conditions referred to be the complainant are quoted as follows:

> That the faith and form of divine worship, as well as the ordinances, should be those of the church of the Netherlands, and the services to be conducted in the language of the Nether Dutch.
>
> That the permanent resident memberships of said church should be constantly increased by conversions to the faith of persons resident in the City of New-York, and that a multitude of regular stated worshipers be congregated in the church edifices on said land from Sabbath to Sabbath to worship devoutly therein, according to the faith, custom, and practice of said Nether Dutch, and in the language of said Nether Dutch.
>
> That the members of said church and the congregation thereof be built up in the faith and made the means of grace to others, to the salvation of many souls; preserving and building up strong, unwavering Christian characters which should be recognized of all mankind as standards of purity in morals and devoutness in religion; and that the children and youth of the members of said church and congregation be brought up in the fear, love, and admonition of the Lord.
>
> That the cause of Christianity, according to the tenets of said faith, be greatly strengthened and its friends and patrons increased in the City of New-York.
>
> That vice, immorality, and irreligion, through a promulgation of said faith and by means of a practice consistent with its precepts, and by means of an increase of membership of said Church as aforesaid and the other means of grace, be kept from increasing in the City of New-York.
>
> That the temporalities of said Church be administered solely for the purposes aforesaid, and not for the purpose of serving any personal, profane, or mercenary end whatsoever.

The entire property of the church, and under control of the defendants, the complainant values at "many millions of dollars," and knows it to yield an annual income of $300,000. He has, he says, a valid equitable interest coupled with a legal claim to the property and the rents, &c., issuing from it, and entitled to aid in fulfilling the duties of the church corporation in administering the trusts created under the endowment, and carrying out the will and true intent of the donors. The defendants, he says, are disqualified to administer spiritually or temporally, in not "serving God as under the trusts," committing and suffering waste of the church edifice and church property, diverting the same from sacred to profane use, and wasting the revenues of the property for the pecuniary benefit of "aliens, strangers, and unbelievers." The complainant also avers that the defendants caused the records of the church to be altered and the numbers of the pews to be transferred for the purpose of confusing the titles, if not to defraud pew-owners of their rights, and that they, (the defendants,) to the great damage and injury of the church interests, also conspired together, and by means of threats and double dealing, compelled the owners of vaults, where the remains of their deceased ancestors were interred, to transfer the title of the same, together with the titles of some of the pews, to the defendants. By these and other acts the defendants were instrumental in discouraging and preventing the building up of a large and active church membership in favor of "an illegitimate missionary association, employing persons calling themselves missionaries, who are sent abroad into foreign parts at the expense of the church." This waste of the church revenue, the complainant believes, is calculated to retard the growth of religion and morality in the City of New-York, and defeat the purpose of the trusts in the neglect of the poorer portion of the City's population. The complainant further avers that the revenues of the church have been wrongfully used in the purchase of valuable real estate in a portion of the City "away from the poorer post, upon which has been erected a fashionable church edifice, maintaining an extravagantly paid minister, and contributing to the pleasure and profit of a few rich people, while they, the defendants, have designably allowed the old North Church on William, Fulton and Ann streets to fall into a state of decay in order, as the complainant believes, to create an excuse for the sale, misuser, or nonuser of the property. The complainant goes on to say that the defendants are now selling and otherwise disposing of a large amount of the property in violation of the terms and conditions of the trust, and misappropriating the funds arising from the sale. The complainant has reason to believe that there is great danger that the defendants will sell the church edifice where his pew is located, and thus cause irreparable injury to him and others entitled to administer the trusts, and deprive that portion of the City of the means of checking growing vice and immorality. The last violation of the trust by the defendants recounted by the complainant is the sale of the Middle Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, to the Government as a Post Office. In conclusion he prays that process of subpoena be issued, and that the defendants be directed to produce in open court the true and false records of the title under which they claim adversely to the complainant, and furnish an inventory of the property and render an account of the revenue thereof; that the defendants be displaced and a Receiver appointed until other Trustees are elected and qualified; that the lease of the Middle Reformed Protestant Dutch Church on Nassau street, be canceled, and the edifice be purified and rededicated "under the trusts;" that the new church edifice and grounds be ordered sold, and the proceeds thereof expended under said trusts for the spiritual advancement of the poor in the lower portions of the City.

THE WOUNDED ITALIANS.

Yesterday Francisco St. Sebastian and James Costa, the two Italians who were arrested on Sunday night, charged with stabbing Joseph Falino and Penalo Trabano, were taken to Bellevue Hospital for identification. St. Sebastian was identified by Falino, and Costa by Trabano, as the parties who had stabbed them. The prisoners were then taken to the Tombs Police Court before Justice Wandell, who held them to await the result of the injuries. Last night a TIMES reporter called at Bellevue Hospital to inquire into the condition of the wounded man. He was informed that Falino was suffering from a stab wound in the lower part of the abdomen, half an inch long and one inch and a half from the median line. When taken to the hospital he was suffering slightly from the shock and pain. Last night he was decidedly better and perfectly comfortable, with no evidences of constitutional disturbances. Trabano's wound is very slight, and he also is doing well.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT WHITESTONE, L. I.

Company H, First Battalion Infantry, encamped at Whitestone, Long Island, on Saturday. The command numbered twenty-eight, officers and men, and marched to the camp, in heavy marching order. A one-horse truck was taken to convey the camp utensils. On the route the animal became exhausted, and the wagon was drawn by the men nearly the entire distance. On Sunday a number of visitors were received by the excursionists, and a dress-parade was had in the afternoon. A two hundred-yard range was staked off on the beach yesterday morning, and the command practiced with their rifles during the day, leaving Capt. Bruno to perform guard duty. The company returned to the City last night, where they were received by Company E, Capt. McShane commanding, and escorted to the armory.

INDICTMENT OF A DEFAULTING TREASURER.

The Grand Jury of the District Court of Warren County, Iowa, has returned an indictment against P. P. Henderson, late Treasurer of the county, for alleged defalcation. The fact of the deficiency was discovered last Spring, and George A. McVicker, of Des Moines, was [illegible] finally made a report, setting the amount of the deficiency at $32,674 20. Col. Henderson and his friends claimed that this was a great exaggeration of the facts, and that the re-examination would show that there was really no large deficiency. In the last few weeks it has been confidently asserted that some gross errors had been found in McVicker's exhibit, errors which would reduce the deficiency some $20,000 or $25,000. The Grand Jury, however, set the amount of the defalcation at $34,510 68.

ARKANSAS BILL.

HIS ACCOUNT OF A TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR—A TOILSOME JOURNEY, BEARING HIS WOUNDED COMPANION.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Tribune, Aug. 26.

For some days past a man of stalwart frame and commanding stature has moved among the busy throngs which frequent our streets, the observed of all observers. Dressed in buckskin jacket and breeches, the latter tucked in his boots, a broad-brimmed felt hat upon his head, and no ornaments about his person save the countless strands of buckskin which are necessary adjuncts of such a suit, he would instantly be regarded an unusual personage, and the query could but arise—who is he? Upon inquiry we found he was the veritable "Arkansas Bill" who, in 1867, had that terrible fight with a bear, in which his companion, Jesse Bell, was almost torn to pieces, but lives to-day the wonder and admiration of the old hunters of the West. From Arkansas Bill's own lips we have learned the story, which we herewith present our readers—a story known only to Jesse and Bill, but of which detached portions are sure to be heard in any trapper's camp while they gather about the fire story-telling. Arkansas Bill, who is about twenty-nine years of age and stands about six feet and three inches in his stocking feet, early in the spring of 1867 fell in with Jesse Bell at Green City, when they provided themselves with a fresh supply of grub and ammunition, also a prospecting outfit, and then, with a view of prospecting only, made for the head waters of the Snake, Green, and Wind Rivers. This, Bill's first trip of the kind, resulted rather disastrously, no lodes being discovered which they considered worth working, or placer mines which would pay fair wages. Leaving the country and striking south, about the 1st of September they reached Horse Creek, and stopped to rest themselves and their animals. The three or four traps which they had taken in case they should meet with otter, here came into use. The fourth or fifth day, while out changing the traps, some antelope were discovered about three miles from camp. The next day they went to secure one, but finding them gone they crossed an alkali flat to a bluff about eight miles distant. The bluff ran along the base of a hill upon which they discovered an antelope, but it being too long a shot from where they first saw him, they crept along and calculated by turning a sharp point in the bluff to get within closer range. Just as Jesse, who was about six feet in advance of Bill, was in the act of crawling over the sharp rock, he discovered on the other side, in a hollow about ten feet off, an old she bear, with two cubs, and a yearling. Instantly Jesse cried out, "A bear! jump back! this is no place to fight." With three bounds Bill had reached a level spot of ground, and Jesse, when the bear had come close enough to be singed by the powder, fired and broke her shoulder. Maddened with pain, she sprang with the quickness of lightning and caught Jesse, who was in the act of leaping back, by the side. Such was her momentum, that together they fell at Bill's feet, Jesse underneath and the bear on top. Instantly she seized his side in her huge jaws, sinking her upper tusks deep into the muscles of the back, while she was prevented from doing the same with her lower ones, and thus from biting a huge mouthful out of his side, by striking against a shot-pouch which hung by a cord from his shoulders. Jesse, wishing to get her attention away from such vital parts, kicked her, and at the same instant Bill, putting his rifle close to her body back of the shoulder, fired. The pain-stung beast, supposing that the cause of her misery came from the kick, seized Jesse's foot by the ankle and began to chew it up.

Jesse then attempted to get his six-shooter, while Bill was loading. Attracted by Jesse's movements, she wheeled and received another shot from the rifle. With wonderful quickness she struck this, her other enemy, a clip on the head, knocking him down, and a fourth shot went crashing through her body from the six-shooter, discharged by Jesse with his left hand. Instantly she grabbed and bit through the left arm, but perceiving Jesse moving his head, which he did in order to give Bill a chance to shoot her without having it in range, she opened her huge blood-stained jaws and took nearly his whole head in her mouth, Jesse's eyes staring down her throat. The situation was a desperate one, and something must be done in the twinkling of an eye. Bill was equal to it and ready. Placing the muzzle of his rifle just back of her ear, he fired. Springing back in her death-leap, she tore away part of Jesse's upper jaw and a piece of the scalp five inches wide by nine inches long. She fell back upon Bill's legs, who rolled her off, and then took his knife and cut off the piece of Jesse's jaw, (with the teeth attached,) which hung by a thread; trimmed the ragged portion of what remained of the scalp, and was endeavoring to dress his wounded foot, when the yearling bear appeared upon the scene only a few feet away. It was the work of an instant to seize his rifle and send a bullet through her head. When the wounds had received all the care possible, Jesse was helped to his feet and attempted to walk. Finding it impossible, the broad-shouldered athlete stooped, and taking the man upon his shoulders started away. Once only in that long tramp of eight miles did he stop to rest, wishing to reach camp before dark, and fearing that the wolves, if they got scent of the blood, might give trouble. Arriving at camp, good fortune favored them in finding there another man who had come in during the afternoon. Patching up their wounded friend with prepared plaster—a roll of which hunters generally carry—they constructed a "carriage" in the following manner: Lashing a pole on each side of a pony, secured to the pack-saddle—while the other ends dragged upon the ground—they constructed a basket of plaited deer-skin thongs between the poles, just back of the animal, and in this placed Jesse. This is the Indian method of transporting their sick and wounded.

They at once set out for Fort Bridger, traveling all that night, stopping only to pour cold water upon the painful wounds. Never did Jesse lose his unconsciousness; no sign of suffering, except a very few grunts, came from the fearfully lacerated man in the long journey. When morning arrived they halted for two hours, and then continued on uninterruptedly until night, save when they paused by some stream, as in the night, to bathe the wounded parts. When evening came they arrived at the ford, where the upper trail crosses Green River, and where an emigrant outfit had long before been plundered, the emigrants themselves murdered, and the wagons thrown into the river. They here procured the front wheels of one of the wagons and placed the poles on this, instead of the pony, thus easing the carriage of the sufferer. All that night and the next day they proceeded as before, with occasional stoppages for rest and doctoring. The next night the journey was continued only until 9 o'clock, when a halt was made until morning. About the middle of the afternoon the party rode into Fort Bridger, and Bell was taken to the hospital and put in charge of the post surgeon. An examination of his injuries was made, when the surgeon said to Bill, "He can never get well." Instantly came the first words Jesse had spoken: "You are a liar if you think I won't." Truth was there, for Jesse is alive and well to-day, still following his favorite pursuit of hunting and trapping. Such is a true history of the famous Jesse Bell's bear encounter, with its fight of unparalleled ferocity, its long journey, wonderful for the endurance of the sufferer and the attendants, and its remarkable culmination in the complete recovery of the injured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The camp-meeting at Canaan, N. Y., which continued one week broke up yesterday.

Daniel McLaughlin was dangerously stabbed in an affray with a party of Italians at North End, Boston, on Sunday night.

Michael Hanrahan, living at No. 99 Dorchester avenue, Boston, fell on Sunday from a fifth-story window, and was instantly killed.

C. B. Skinner, a baggage master on the European and North American Railway, was killed while coupling cars at Old Town, Me., yesterday.

Henry H. Bellows, manager of the Nebraska department of the Life Association of America, was arrested last night on a charge of embezzlement.

In Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday, a worthless fellow named Joseph Kelly, thrust his wife off an embankment, near the Ballou Mill, causing injuries which may prove fatal.

George A. Law, aged fifteen years, of East Jaffrey, N. H., was accidentally shot while sporting near Contoocook Park on Saturday. He died Sunday morning.

Frederick Dabney, Assistant United States District Attorney, in Boston, retired from that position yesterday, and will be succeeded by Prentiss Cummings, a member of the Suffolk Bar.

At Newport, on Sunday night, Officer Joseph Beaumont, having been disarmed of his club while engaged in quelling a disturbance in a house on the Bath road, drew a revolver and shot Philip Leahy through the cheek.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

TROY, Aug. 31.—Major Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the Society of the Army of the James, has directed the Secretary, Major W. E. Kisselburgh, of this city, to call the third triennial meeting of the society to be held in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 7th of October.

A BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

[illegible] on the island in Long Pond, was shot by the accidental discharge of his gun in getting out of a boat. The charge passed up through his head, which was terribly shattered, one eye falling into the water. He was rowed home by his companion, James A. Hern, and survived till yesterday morning.

BETTER REPORTS FROM LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Aug. 28 gives the following: "The drought which has prevailed throughout a large portion of the sugar region has seriously retarded the growth of the cane, which a few weeks ago was so promising. Its effects, too, upon the late corn have been even more damaging. The cotton is almost universally admitted to be exceedingly vigorous, and the plants full of matured bolls, with promise of a large yield. This is particularly so with that which was planted on overflowed lands. We have recently seen fields of this late cotton which was superior to that on the high land, and had passed beyond danger from worms or other casualty. The yield on these lands will be very large. Our planters are generally in good spirits, and, with fair crops, will be enabled to make handsome profits, as no crop has ever been made in the South at a lower rate of expense and cost. Unable to obtain advances and loans, our planters have been at last compelled to adopt a very economical basis of expenditure. It is a happy result in this effect at least. When they can get rid of interest and of the habit of drawing in advance upon their crops, they will have entered upon the only course which will secure independence and wealth."

SUICIDE OF A LAWYER.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Henry Slater, a lawyer, aged thirty-five years, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph was never broken through. Fifteen years' practical experience. Application to every house in New-York. Removed to No. 571 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

"Nothing so successful."—THEO. METCALF, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "ELASTIC TRUSS" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

In Girlhood and Boyhood,

it is essential that the teeth be well cared for. Mothers, see that your children purify their teeth daily with odoriferous SOZODONT.

By this means the enamel may be kept always uncorroded.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Surf Hotel, Fire Island.

Open for guests until Sept. 15.

D. S. S. SAMMIS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

DAVENPORT—MORRIS.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, by special license, in the chapel of Rose Castle, Carlisle, England, by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, assisted by Rev. Canon Carr and Rev. J. R. Davenport, MARY FAIRFAX, daughter of Gouverneur Morris, of Old Morrisania, New-York, to J. ALFRED DAVENPORT, of New-York.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 30, GEORGE ACKERMAN.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, Isaac L. Platt, Esq., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty street, at 10:30 A. M., returning at 1:28 and 2:51 P. M.

BROOKS.—At Arragansett, Long Island, on Saturday, 29th August, JAMES MAXWELL, infant son of Thomas B. and Marion Brooks, of Plainfield, N. J., aged 11 months.

CHAPELE.—At New-London, Aug. 29, RICHARD B. CHAPELE, of firm Williams Havens & Co.

Funeral from First Congregational Church at 3 P. M. Tuesday, 1st September.

DEVLIN.—DANIEL W. DEVLIN, only son of John S. and Flora W. Devlin, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, James T. Hough, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Ocean av., between Union and Oak sts., Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEVLIN.—On the 30th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Coyle, corner of Summit and Magnolia avs., Jersey City Heights, Mrs. SARAH DEVLIN.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLT.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 30, 1874, EDMUND OWEN HOLT, son of the late Henry Holt, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Clinton av., corner De Kalb av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday morning, Aug. 31, 1874, at her residence, Burlington, N. J., Mrs. MARGARET ANN, widow of Rev. James R. Johnston.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MILLER.—On Saturday night, at Eastport, Long Island, FREDERICK L. MILLER, of Brooklyn.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, John W. Masury, are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 113 Cambridge place, on Wednesday, (to-morrow,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—On Seventh day, 29th inst., ROBERT LINDLEY MURRAY, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Chappaqua, Third day, Ninth month 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the 10:35 A. M. Harlem train from New-York.

ROGERS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 29, CHARLES F. ROGERS, aged 38 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 221 Willis st., Paterson, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment. Carriages will meet arrival of train at foot of Chambers st., at 1 P. M. Relatives, friends of the family, and members of Altair Lodge, No. 601 F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

SAXBY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 30, [illegible] SAXBY, aged 48 years.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Wm. [illegible], No. 322 Union st., Brooklyn.

SAYRE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. [illegible], Mrs. ELIZABETH D. SAYRE, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral services Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 2:30 o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, Rev. Wm. [illegible], Plainfield, N. J.

SEE.—On the 20th inst., J. WILLIAM SEE, eldest son of Rev. Isaac M. and Mary N. H. See, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Wickliffe Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 1, at 4 P. M. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J.

STOUTENBURGH.—Drowned while bathing at Greenwich, Conn., FRANK, son of the late Alfred Stoutenburgh.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Reformed Church, 57th st. and Madison av., at 2 o'clock Tuesday, Sept. 1.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, MARTHA, relict of Joseph Townsend, in the 89th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons Samuel and [illegible] Townsend are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 136 Harrison st., Brooklyn.

TRACY.—At East New-York, on Sunday evening, Aug. 30, GEORGE M. TRACY, aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Georgetown, Col., on Monday, Aug. 24, of concussion of the brain, RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN, formerly of New-York, in the 58th year of his age.

VERMILYE.—At Hartford, Conn., Aug. 31, Mrs. MARGARET L. VERMILYE, daughter of the late William Vermilye.

Funeral services at Hartford Tuesday at 4:30 o'clock P. M.; interment at Woodlawn on Wednesday.

WEBB.—At Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 31, Mrs. ELIZABETH R. WEBB, (late of this City,) in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, on Thursday, at 2:30 P. M.

WEST.—Suddenly, at Scotch Plains, N. J., Aug. [illegible], JOHN G. WEST, late of Williamsburgh.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the above place, Wednesday, Sept. 2, at [illegible] P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 12:40.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden [illegible] Park.—848 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable [illegible] $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed [illegible] drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 9:30 A. M., returning at 12:15 noon. All lots are good, but choice of [illegible] No. 355 3d av., [illegible]

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, [illegible] Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Letters from restored patients pronounced incurable.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday, at 6:30 A. M.; on Wednesday, at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday, at 10 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, August 31, no business pertaining to real estate was transacted, and no sales by private contract were reported.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auction announced for to-day at the Exchange is as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the house and lot on the north-west corner of College place and Park place, 5 by 130.2.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, August 29, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported to the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, west side, 78 feet west of Seventh avenue, three brown-stone first-class dwellings, each two stories, 14 by 52; P. Teets, owner.

Gouverneur street, south side, 150 feet east of Melrose avenue, one brick store and second-class dwelling, two stories, 25 by 32; Henry Herring, owner.

Ludlow street, No. 171, one brick stable, one story, 25 by 44; Mrs. Anna Duch, owner.

Washington street, No. 364, one brick first-class store, five stories, 75 by 21.6; Estate of Wm. Browning, owner.

Tenth avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, one frame store, two stories, 25 by 60; A. B. Mills, owner.

Essex street, No. 39, one brick stable two stories, 15 by 47; Mrs. Cashman, owner.

West Thirty-sixth street, No. 531, (rear,) one brick tenement, two stories, 25 by 25; Timothy Rafferty, owner.

First avenue, south-west corner Fifty-second street, one marble store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 85; D. Buddensick, owner.

Tenth avenue, south-west corner Forty-seventh street, four brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 60; D. Buddensick, owner.

Forty-seventh street, south side, 75 feet west of Tenth avenue, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; D. Buddensick, owner.

Sixty-seventh street, north side, 170 feet west of Third avenue, one fire-engine house, brick, two stories, 25 by 77; Corporation City of New-York.

Eighty-fourth street, south side, 400 feet west of Eighth avenue, three brown stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 16.8 by 50; S. P. Tooker, owner.

Delancey street, No. 123, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 20 by 54; Mrs. Chas. Serr, owner.

Forsyth street, Nos 6, 8, 10, and 12, four brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 60; S. N. Barnhart, owner.

West Thirtieth street, No. 212, one brick store and French apartment building, five stories, 23 by 53; O. Wieland, owner.

West Forty-second street, No. 515, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 56; Thomas Ball, owner.

East Fifty-ninth street, No. 238, one brick stable, two stories, 64 by 15; Otto C. Ossenheim, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the twenty-seven buildings described $274,400.

Unsafe Buildings.

Henry street, No. 36, unsafe front and back walls; Mrs. Rosana Clark, owner.

West Forty-sixth street, No. 115, unsafe rear wall; Philip Daly, owner.

West Forty-sixth street, No. 113, unsafe rear wall; Wm. Cranford, owner.

Walker street, No. 45, unsafe floors and timbers; Henry D. Sedgwick, owner.

Spring street, No. 266, unsafe front and rear stoops; John Stewart, owner.

Broadway, No. 706, unsafe north gable wall and chimneys; H. S. Ely, agent.

Broadway, No. 726, unsafe coping on north gable wall, brick fence wall in yard, and chimneys above roof; A. T. Stewart, owner.

Broadway, No. 732, unsafe coping and chimneys; W. & R. A. Cruikshank, agents.

Elizabeth street, No. 101, unsafe front wall; J. W. Howe, owner.

West Forty-first street, Nos. 503 to 509, unsafe south wall; Jones & Smith, owners.

West Thirty-seventh street, No. 403, unsafe rear wall; Ann McGrave, owner.

Thompson street, No. 144, unsafe rear wood gutter; Philips & Cohen, owners.

Thompson street, No. 148, unsafe rear wood gutter and chimney; Philips & Cohen, owners.

Thompson street, No. 150, unsafe front wood gutter and chimney; Philips & Cohen, owners.

Bleecker street, No. 247, unsafe front gutter; S. Lewis, owner.

Bleecker street, No. 249, unsafe front gutter; R. A. Wright, owner.

Lafayette place, No. 39, unsafe wooden cornice on stable in rear and chimneys on front building; A. T. Stewart, owner.

Bleecker street, No. 221, unsafe privy in yard and chimneys above roof of main building; Pell & Co., owners.

Prince street, No. 125, unsafe roof timbers, stair rail, balusters, and chimneys; A. Hecht, owner.

East Eleventh street, No. 438, unsafe rear stoop and porch columns and area wall; F. Rollwagen, Jr., owner.

West Fifty-third street, No. 131, unsafe walls from excavating; Mme. Gourdier, owner.

West Forty-sixth street, No. 117, unsafe rear wall; Philip Daly, owner.

West Forty-sixth street, No. 119, unsafe rear wall; Mary A. Harson, owner.

Jefferson street, No. 18, unsafe rear wall, chimneys, and leader; L. C. Sandford, agent.

West street, No. [illegible], unsafe rear wall; John Clouth, owner.

Buildings Reported as Having Unsafe Chimneys.

[illegible] street, No. 52; John Boyd, owner.

Henry street, No. 50; John Boyd, owner.

Henry street, No. 48; John Boyd, owner.

Wooster street, No. 132; Asher Hecht, owner.

Sullivan street, No. 228; Mr. Wood, owner.

Lafayette place, No. 37; A. T. Stewart, owner.

Lafayette place, No. 33; A. T. Stewart, owner.

Thompson street, No. 154; T. I. Gibbons, agent.

Thompson street, No. 152; T. I. Gibbons, agent.

East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, No. 117, [illegible]; J. C. Kreiling, agent.

West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, No. 117, [illegible]; J. C. Kreiling, agent.

East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, No. 113, [illegible]; Joseph Zuerfel, agent.

[illegible] street, No. 12; J. C. S. Covert, agent.

One Hundred and Thirty-second street, south side, [illegible] feet east of Fifth avenue; Hoffman, Cohen & Co., owners.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 29.

[illegible] st., s. s., 308.1 ft. w. of 2d av., 20.9x92.4	$15,350
[illegible] st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st av., 100x100.5; [illegible] st., s. s., 94 feet e. of 1st av., 100x100; machinery, &c.	66,000
[illegible] property	66,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 142 ft. w. of Av. A., 24x100.10	30,000
[illegible], n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., runs n. 149.10 ft. to [illegible] st., thence w. 120.6 ft., thence s. e. 126.8 ft. to 145th st., thence e. 60.6, ¼ part	4,000
Opdyke av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d st., Willard av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights	825

Lease Recorded.

2d av., No. 1,024, corner 54th st., store, &c., also portion of store No. 1,026, with other rooms, 3 years, per year	$1,830

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSTON st.—Plot 50x100 feet; to lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON, one hour and thirty minutes from Wall st.; unequaled in beauty of situation and healthfulness by any place on the river; containing twenty acres, under high cultivation, with all the desirable points for a country residence in Winter and Summer. For particulars apply to JAMES A. ANDERSON, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALDRON SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ASSORTED MERCHANDISE WANTED IN exchange for first-class country real estate. Address R. C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED AND UNFURnished dwellings, on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSES—ON AND NEAR FIFTH and Madison avs., to rent for the Winter, or year. Lists published three times a week by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN perfect order, three-story and basement house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent, $200 per month. Apply at No. 53 Bleecker st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located, four-story high-stoop house in good order; full sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 28TH ST., near 4th av., in complete order, newly furnished. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS, EIGHT ROOMS; ALL modern improvements; $35 to $45 per month. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT OR LEASE—ALL THE LOFTS OF the six-story store, No. 26 Beekman st.; through, 135 feet to Spruce st.; are in fine order; have good light; location most desirable; very near new Post Office; steam power can be had. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x135, [illegible] and sub-cellar; new building and [illegible]. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

An Elegant Mansion,

and other desirable real and personal property

FOR SALE!

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

in Meriden, Conn.

Unless previously disposed of at private sale, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the

9th day of September, 1874,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the

Splendid Residence and Grounds

lately owned by

J. WILCOX, Esq.,

in Meriden, Conn. The house is centrally located in the city, stands upon high ground, is built of Milwaukee brick with brown-stone trimmings, is large and spacious, of beautiful architecture, and furnished with every modern convenience and improvement. The lot upon which it stands contains about

FIVE ACRES OF LAND,

tastefully laid out and in the best order, and ornamented with trees, shrubs, statuary, &c. This is one of the most elegant and desirable residences in the State of Connecticut, and cost five years ago, about $150,000.

I will also sell at public auction, at the same time and place, a large quantity of rich and desirable

Furniture, Lambrequins, Mirrors, Gas-fixtures, Lace Curtains, &c.,

especially designed for and adapted to the house. Also, the lot of

Land, with Stables, Coachman's House, &c.,

thereon, immediately adjoining the homestead.

Immediately after said sale I will also sell at public auction, the

Three-story Brick Building and Lot,

formerly owned by J. Wilcox, situated on the

CORNER MAIN AND BROAD STS.,

in said Meriden, fitted up for stores and tenements.

The above sale will be positive, rain or shine. Real estate will be sold subject to incumbrances thereon. Terms, twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, balance in thirty days. Further information furnished on application.

J. H. GUY, Trustee,
West Meriden, Conn.

MERIDEN, Aug. 5, 1874.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF J. A. RUTHVEN, EXECUTOR of CLEMENTINA RUTHVEN, deceased, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room:

The four story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 144 West 23d st., 25x50; lot, 98.9. Particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

During the week commencing Monday, Aug. 31, new pupils will be received between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.

Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.

For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REEDS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, re-opens Oct. 1. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them. Mrs. REED is at home and will receive applications in person or by letter.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

MISS PERINE.

No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SOME YEARS BEEN AT the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instruction at her home, in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UP-town college No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic; twenty-four writing lessons $2 50. Private lessons day or evening. Ladies' department.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BE-tween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARD-ing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, **13 East 31st street,** reopens September 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 15.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS'

Will open their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS OPENS SEPT. 21, NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5th av. R. A. GIBBENS and D. BEACH, Jr., Principals.

COPYING.—COMPENSATION LIBERAL; PREFER-ence to one desiring a course of instruction, and willing to earn part of her expenses. Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES
AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD,
ANGELO TORRIANI, } Musical Directors.
WM. K. BASSFORD,
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

SEABURY SEMINARY,

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys' under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,

No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56ths sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.

Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her KINDERGARTEN will enter on its third year on the same day.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GER-man Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $290 per annum.

Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.— Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTEND-ing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTI-tute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WOR-cester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 46 West [illegible] st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.

A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.

An early attendance is specially requested.

School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address No. 129 East 24th st.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.

For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,)

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college, scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE RE-opened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLE-men, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHE-matical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York. Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., re-opens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SIMER, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LA-dies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circular. MRS. JACKSON.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y., —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 2. Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, [illegible], N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. [illegible], Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL—[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 5th av. Boarding and Day School, primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.

BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

The Fall Season begins Sept. 1. Subscription books now open.

This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL offers the accumulated advantages of many years of successful operation.

The corps of Professors now numbers forty-one of the ablest instructors in America.

PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of music and modern languages, at moderate prices.

The FIRST PRIZE in vocal music was awarded to one of our pupils by the New-York Normal College.

The Orchestral School will be continued as usual. An amateur English and Italian Opera will also be instituted, in which pupils will be assigned full parts. The library will be complete.

N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY is the only chartered Conservatory of Music in the State, having no branch except the Brooklyn, and being entirely distinct from other institutions which imitate its name evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Founded A. D. 1820.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal,

No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.— A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.

For circulars or admission, address

L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY,
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.

Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.

FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARD-ing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHES-ter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPE-tent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKS-kill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
FOUNDED 1855.

Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address Teacher, Box No. 55 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD COL-lege wishes to obtain a position as a teacher in a school; can give the very best references. Apply to [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH AV., FOR-merly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.—A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 526 6TH AV., between 31st and 32d sts., reliable help for all kinds of domestic work, for City and country.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27th st., first-class Swedish, French, and German servants only, male and female, MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, respectable Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS, (American,) young women, Protestants; one is a good chamber-maid and seamstress; also, to take care of children, sewing, &c., to be useful; City or country; together or separate; good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman who is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress would like a place in a small family; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, speaking English; is willing and obliging; best testimonials; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., third house east of 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quick and orderly and an excellent waitress; best recommendations. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, and to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 952 1st av., between 52d and 53d st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; superior recommendations. Address B. Adams MacMurray, Post Office, Fishkill, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.— By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with the washing. Call at No. 16 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDER-stands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references, and can be seen for two days at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-work and waiting.—By mother and daughter; highly respectable; American Protestants, of thirty-five and fourteen; or will do the work of the house; good cook and laundress or will take any position in the house; sober, honest, obliging, and very desirable help. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish superior City reference from last employer; would not object to a first-class boarding house. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for T. M.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, RESPECTA-ble woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; has no objection to the country; is obliging and well tempered. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, as good family cook; makes bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress; can furnish the very best of reference; wages $16. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very competent young woman, who understands her work in every branch; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN THE country or City, by a Protestant Scotch woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; is neat, willing, and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is a good baker and pastry cook; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, and all bread, cake, creams, and jellies; has best of reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; SHE is a thorough cook of meats, games, soups, pastries, creams, &c., French and English cooking; gets up nice side dishes; excellent baker of bread and biscuit; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's 309 4th av.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID AND WAIT-ress.—By two competent Swedish girls; City or country; understand their business well, and not afraid of work; will do the work together. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

DOMESTIC HELP
FOR EVERY CAPACITY, MALE AND FEMALE, AT
ODELL'S
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL Work.—By a Welsh girl, a good cook and laundress, in a private family; City or country; willing to do general work; three years' reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WELSH girls who have lived together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and do the waiting together; are not lazy, and will do their best to please. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good thorough cook and excellent baker; would assist with the washing or take a laundress' place; understands fluting; is careful, active, and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY DESIRABLE GOOD COOK who has lived with the best of families; is a good cook, an excellent baker, and makes a variation of desserts. Call or address No. 621 6th av. S. C. Jacquin.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN, (Protestant,) as cook or to do general house-work; City or country; excellent reference. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED WOM-an; understands her business; has no objection to the care of milk and butter; City or country; good references. Call or address for two days, No. 96 9th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 243 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-rate cook; best City references, City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 113 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS PROFESS-ed cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Apply at No. 13 East 35th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROT-estant young woman as assistant house-keeper or seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; is willing to make herself useful; has good references, City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL for general house-work; understands cooking, washing, and ironing; makes good bread; understands care of milk; willing and obliging, and will adapt her wages to the times; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEM-pered girl, who is a good plain cook; can wash and iron well, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two and nine years' City references from her former places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A highly respectable, settled woman of thirty; understands her business thoroughly; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing; excellent chamber-maid; first-class City testimonials. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands French fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as laundress; can flute, puff, and make up all kinds of ladies' finery; would take first-class ironer to an hotel; best of references; in City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32 sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; the best of references given. Call at No. 680 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, understands French fluting, and is expert at her business in all its branches; excellent City reference. Call at No. 319 7th av.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as laundress or chamber-maid; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 248 West [illegible] st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant girl as laundress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,003 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH Protestant young woman; is an excellent seamstress, and very fond of children; would like a place in a private family with small or growing children. Unexceptionable reference; can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for G.

NURSE.—BY AN EFFICIENT PROTESTANT French woman as invalid nurse for sick children or elderly persons; is thoroughly competent, a neat seamstress, and very obliging; has years' references from employers and doctors. Call or address S. C. Jacquin, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROT-estant English young woman as nurse and seamstress; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City references. Apply at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH woman, as nurse for an infant or growing children; is a good seamstress; willing and obliging; good testimonials; small wages accepted. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT LADIES' NURSE, BY the day or week. Call at No. 110 East 4th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., (Mrs. Hardman,) select servants; Protestants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, French, Swedish, colored; hotels, restaurants, City, country; lady attending.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAM-stress; would like a few engagements by the day or week; terms moderate. Call or address No. 174 7th av.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAIT-ress.—By a highly respectable and recommended young woman; first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; very good chamber-maid; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class butler in a private family, is a thoroughly experienced man in all its branches, and can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, FARMER, &c. —Seamstress, Chamber-work, &c.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-seven, no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do farm-work, gardening, &c.; wife is a good seamstress and dress-maker; can also wait on table, do chamber-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single, who understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; would like a place in City or country; is a stylish driver and an excellent groom; can furnish good reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the care of carriages and harness; willing and obliging; has three years' reference from last place. Address H. M. K., Box 239, *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, married, no family; is willing and obliging; six years' City and country references. Apply or address at private stables, No. 162 West 56th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A MIDDLE-aged Englishman as coachman or groom; has a thorough knowledge of road horses; reliable references. Address for two days H. S. Gibson's saddlery, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is trustworthy and competent; first-class reference. Address W. T., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman; wife as cook; both experienced servants, and thoroughly understand their business; best of references; both English. Address A. B., No. 46 Vandam st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS first coachman; reference first-class in every respect. Inquire for R. J., at Wood Gibson's, No. 193 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO HAS JUST LANDED from England, as coachman; has the best of reference from his last employers. Call or address J. D., No. 123 West 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (ENG-lish,) married, no encumbrance; City reference. Address Coachman, No. 464 3d av., fancy store.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A MUSIC store, or any other business; best references given. Address M., Lock Box No. 26, Riverhead, Long Island.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY MAN AND wife; the man as farmer, or would take the place as coachman; the wife as first-class cook; best of references. Address J., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN AGED TWENTY-SIX years, who can do all branches of vegetable and flower gardening, green house, graperies, budding, pruning, laying out grounds, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man conversant in the growing of orchard, stove, and greenhouse plants in general, and first-class vegetable grower, propagator, and florist; married, no incumbrance. Address Orchard, Box No. 280 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, fruit, horses, cattle; is handy with carpenter's tools; twelve years' reference. Address G. Smith, Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT WHO UNDER-stands greenhouses, graperies, &c.; has eight years' City reference from last employer. Address H. R., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Englishman who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, work in garden, do farm-work, build fires, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate for steady employment. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-six years, who can take care of horses and drive, milk, care cattle, do gardening, build fires, tend door, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN; understands his duties; two years' good reference from last place. Address for three days, J. R. S., No. 222 Chrystie st., or *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A RE-spectable sober Protestant man; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address William, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; UNDER-stands his business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 73 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; ENGLISH; understands his duties; good City reference. Address F. H., Tyson Library, No. 745 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-sociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LARGE ALE BREWERY IN NEW-York, a thoroughly practical and theoretical brewer, having had experience in stock, fresh ales, and porter; no notice will be taken of any answers not giving his past record and address. Address Box No. 2, Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also a chamber-maid and waitress; none need apply without the best reference. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 11 East 57th st.

COOK.—WANTED, A VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH or Scotch woman, as cook for a first-class private family in the City, at good wages. Apply, with references, at No. 342 4th av.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MME. DEMOREST'S WHAT TO WEAR— For the Fall and Winter, ready Sept. 1, 15 cents; large Portfolio of Fashions, 10 cents; mammoth Bulletin of Fashions, $1. Catalogues of the new Fall and Winter patterns free. Sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Grand opening of all the novel, beautiful, and artistic designs for the Fall and Winter fashions, Sept. 1. No. 17 East 14th st., and all the agencies.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

OPENING WEEK BEGINS SEPT. 1.
IMPORTED FASHIONS.

Patterns with CLOTH MODELS now ready.

SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR is just out, more beautiful than ever.

A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway,
Post Office Box No. 5,055.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL sell at public auction, JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1874, at 11 A. M., at No. 231 West 19th st., one Herring & [illegible] champion safe, and a lot of leaders, elbows, [illegible] paper, and other roofing material belonging to the estate of John Fyfe, Jr., bankrupt.

au19-law3wTu* CLARK BROOKS, Assignee.

DANCING.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH....Sept. 3	PENNSYLVANIA...Sept. 24
INDIANA..........Sept. 10	ILLINOIS..........Oct. 1
*ABBOTSFORD....Sept. 17	OHIO...............Oct. 8

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool.	N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, 2d September, 1874. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.........SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.*
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5	Italia, Wednesday..Sept. 23
Olympia, Saturday.Sept. 12	Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26
Australia, Wed....Sept. 16	Europa, Wed'day...Sept. 30
Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19	Ethiopia, Saturday. Oct. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF NEVADA...................Wednesday, Sept. 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA.................Wednesday, Sept. 16

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M.	Spain.....Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
England....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.	Canada.....Sept. 26, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Sept. 5, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ.............Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE................Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT.......................Saturday..Oct. 3
FRANCE, LENDORMY......................Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.....................Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE...............Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..............Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.......................Sept. 29, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. ERDMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. LEIST, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.........................$100 gold.
Second cabin..........................60 gold.
Steerage.................................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES......................................Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA...Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

CLARIBEL...................................Aug. 25.
ATLAS..Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. [illegible] Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, Sept. 12, at 12 M.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Sept. 26, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC..Sept. 19
ALASKA...Oct. 3
COLORADO..Oct. 17
CHINA...Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING...Nov. 14

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.	H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.

Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.	H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).........Sept. 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).................Sept. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)............Sept. 17
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)............................Sept. 19

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE tenth day of August, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MILTON C. NORTHRUP and SARAH C. NORTHRUP, both of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have carried on business in New-York City under the firm name of M. C. Northrup & Co., and who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL H. MULDAUR, WILLIAM S. HALL, and EDWARD A. COBURN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emile H. Muldaur, William S. Hall, and Edward A. Coburn, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of Muldaur, Hall & Coburn, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said William S. Hall by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 14th day of August, A. D. 1874.

CHARLES H. BANNIGAN, Assignee.
No. 14 Wall street, New-York City.

au18-1aw3w-Tu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—In the matter of AUGUST HIRSHBAUM and SIGMUND HIRSHBAUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 39 Albany st.,) for the purpose mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WM. W. PARISH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purpose mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK MARINE COURT.—EDWARD MATTHEWS, plaintiff, against A. W. JONES, defendant—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not served)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Marine Court, New-York City, at his office, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and seventeen 67-100 dollars, with interest from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1874.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 57 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of this court in New-York City, on the 10th day of August, 1874. au11-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EDWARD H. STUART, plaintiff, against CAROLINE A. CLARK, John B. Pannes, Patrick Fay, and Bridget, his wife; George H. Purser, and Patrick Cuff, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 14, 1874.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of April, 1874.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap1-6law6wTu*

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 8:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.	D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—Tickets to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit, can be purchased for $1 less than depot rates of fare, at Ticket-office, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED and Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SMALL, STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying their own house, near Broadway, above 34th st., would accommodate two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with two large, handsomely-furnished rooms and unexceptionable table; highest references given. Address HUNTLEY, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let, without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSES, BETWEEN 14th and 16th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., desiring to accommodate transient guests for several days, will please send terms and the number they desire, to BOARD, Box No. 157 *Times* Office, before Sept. 5.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

38TH ST., WEST, NO. 67.

A party just opening an elegant house is desirous of letting parlor, second, and third floors en suite; house magnificently furnished throughout; private table only; references exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

TENTH ST., NO. 96 EAST—A FEW COMFORTably furnished rooms for two, including back parlor and extension, in a neat cosey house, with board; home comforts, and unexceptionable table.

NO. 16 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE.—TO rent, with board, handsomely furnished suites of rooms on second and third floors, with or without private table. References exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, in a first-class house; southern exposure; to gentlemen only.

WM. C. PALMER, No. 13 East 28th st.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Large and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; best of reference given. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms en suite or singly, with or without board. The same at No. 62 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, overlooking the bay.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

HANDSOME SUIT OF THREE TO FIVE rooms; private table attendance; house new and elegant. Address Mrs. WINSOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ East 32d st.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS RESIDING in their own house, can accommodate a gentleman and wife; location East 54th st., west of Lexington av. Address Post Office Box No. 686.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 41, EAST.—AN ENtire second floor to let, with or without private table, together or separately; also pleasant rooms on fourth floor; references.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with board, in French family; moderate prices; references required.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.—FAMILIES wishing to make arrangements for rooms with board, can find superior accommodations at Nos. 106 and 128 East 23d st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite, with unexceptionable board, for one or two select families for the season; references exchanged.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS suitable for gentleman and wife, four minutes from Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address KIP, *Eagle* Office, Brooklyn.

NO. 12 WEST 27TH ST., OPPOSITE COLEMAN House.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without board; dinner middle of day if desired; references.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—PARLOR AND SECOND floor, with private table only, for the season or by the year; appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Third floor, handsomely-furnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; strictly first-class.

MADISON AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—ELEGANTly-furnished second and third floor; private table if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 583 6th av., Everett Library.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE, BEST LOCATION IN City, furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, $4 to $10 per week; board if desired. Mrs. Lawrence.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with first-class board, may now be secured for the Winter by parties desiring superior accommodations.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms and suites of rooms, with board; location, house, and table first-class.

MRS. WYCKOFF,

No. 330 5th av., has one very desirable suite of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

Two adjoining front rooms in second story to rent, with board; also one or two small rooms to gentlemen.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.

Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, for a few gentlemen; table first class; references.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.

Handsomely furnished, to let with or without board, en suite or singly; reference exchanged.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK.—PERMANENT ARrangements may now be made for elegant rooms with board, corner 21st st. and Gramercy Park; references required.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with first-class rooms and board near Windsor Hotel. Address S. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—No. 327 East 15th st., (Stuyvesant square,) suitable for small family.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—NEAR 5TH AV.—Very desirable rooms, with board; with or without private table. References.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—TO SINGLE gentlemen, without board; also doctor's office. Apply at No. 215 West 15th st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD; private table if desired; single rooms for gentlemen. No. 60 West 38th st.

PLEASANT LARGE ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, to let to gentlemen, without board. No. 3 East 30th st.

EAST 23D ST., NO. 116.—A PLEASANT HALL room to let, with board; highest references.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, without board. No. 58 Irving place.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; also table board.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and rooms may be secured for Winter; references exchanged.

Z.—GREAT SPECIALTY IN FLOORS, WITH private table; also suits for families; elegantly-furnished rooms, with and without board, in all locations. List, prices, &c., free. "HOME GAZETTE" BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY WANTS PERMANENT BOARD AND room with a family owning the house; references given and required. Reply, for one week with full particulars to S. S., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH BOARD for a gentleman and wife, between 23d and 50th sts.; terms moderate. Address M. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DESIRED.—PARTIAL BOARD AND ROOM, BY A German gentleman for many years Professor at a High School of this State, in exchange for instruction. Address Prof. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN WHOLESALE grocery business, Michigan; $10,000 can be safely invested, either as general or special; best New-York City references given. Address GROCER, Box No. 4,944 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE MUNICIPAL BONDS of a Western State, bearing 7 per cent. interest, for dry goods, clothing, or boots and shoes. Address WESTERNER, Box No. 171, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, in a profitable cash business, first-class in every respect. Address MERCHANT, Station D.

100 PER CENT. CAN BE MADE ON $1,000, more or less, [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A CHILD'S PET PONY FOR SALE—SIX years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; free from all vice; will stand by steam cars; forty-four inches high. Apply at stable No. 161 East 28th st.

HARNESS.—FIRST-CLASS HARNESS FOR SALE at a bargain, consisting of fine new light single and double harness and coach harness, made with the best material, at No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.

Good rooms can now be secured at this pleasant resort. House will remain open until Sept. 20.

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.
Also Managers Grand Union Hotel, New-York.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.

Send stamp for circular and guide.

MORTON HOUSE, GREENWICH, CONN.

This favorite hotel will be kept open during the entire month of September; a few desirable rooms now vacant. Apply at the Morton House to ASHMAN & MORTON, Proprietors.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, N. Y.— Unsurpassed location. Charming view of Bay and Narrows. Only twenty-five minutes from New-York. Board for September at reduced rates. Address DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A few good rooms just vacated at this desirable and healthy place; liberal arrangements to those wishing to remain during Fall and Winter.

S. P. BARBOUR, South Orang N. J.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—PARties wishing board for the Fall can obtain desirable rooms in a pleasant location. Inquire of W. T. VREEDENBURGH, druggist.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS.	Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent.	L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 28th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 28th.......6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 29th...4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 29th...7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 30th.....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 29th...8:00 P. M.
Monday, 31st.....6:00 A. M.	Sunday, 30th......4:30 P. M.
	Monday, 31st....10:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 28th......8:00 A. M.	Friday, 28th......3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th...3.00 P. M.	Monday, 31st ....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 31st...11:00 A. M.	

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.

STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER MONITOR will leave foot of Leroy st., North River, at 7 A. M.; 24th st., 7:15; Pier No. 27, East River, (second pier below the bridge,) 7:30; Grand st., 7:45, and 33d st., 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 4:45 P. M. Also, steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, leaves Pier No. 27, East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at Grand and 33d sts. Returning leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip, 60 cents, good on either boat to Sept. 5.

$10.—REGATTA AT WATKINS, ON SENeca Lake, Sept. 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Excursion tickets via Erie Railway, New-York to Watkins and return, $10 each, valid if used between Sept. 8 and Sept. 15. Tickets may be obtained at Erie Railway offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; at the depots, and at No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER SEAWANHAKA from Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) daily at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 7:15 A. M. Fare 40 cents each way.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE }
COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE PARK, }
No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET, August 25, 1874. }

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS FOR taxes for 1874 on personal property and bank stock will be opened for payment at this office on Tuesday next, Sept. 1, 1874. Due notice will be given when the books for taxes on real estate are ready.

MARTIN T. McMAHON,
Receiver of Taxes.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 10:45.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 P. M.

THIRD WEEK
of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S engagement,
and
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of
JANE EYRE.

This delightful play is attracting the largest and most fashionable audiences ever gathered in a theatre at this season of the year. It is pronounced by the Press to be

INFINITELY SUPERIOR
even to
LED ASTRAY.

Characters by

Messrs. FREDERIC ROBINSON, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, M. W. MONTGOMERY, A. D. BRADLEY, T. E. MORRIS, W. H. WILDER and F. F. LAMB.

Misses CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, FANNY MORANT, MARIE WILKINS, MAUDE GRANGER, KATE HOLLAND, HATTIE THORPE, AUGUSTA RAYMOND, Little LAURA THORPE, DE LACY, and WILDE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5, Third Matinée of JANE EYRE.

Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.

REAPPEARANCE,
Of the eminent comedian, Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
Who will continue his series of representations.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented Pool's famous three-act Comedy of
PAUL PRY.

PAUL PRY.................................Mr. J. L. TOOLE

With a one-act Comedy-Drama, entitled
OFF THE LINE.

HARRY COKE, (his original character), Mr. J. L. TOOLE

Only "Paul Pry" Matinée, Saturday at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14th st. and 6th av.

M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..............Lessees and Managers
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

Brilliantly increasing success of
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE,
Mlle. MINELLY, Mlle. GANDON,
Mons. DUBOUCHET, and Mons. DEBEER,
in the new and sparkling Opera Bouffe,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
received nightly with immense enthusiasm by
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES,
with its new and beautiful mise en scene, costumes, &c.
FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Mons. C. VAN GHELE.................Musical Director
Seats secured six days in advance.
Theatre box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING,
First appearance at this theatre in four years of the celebrated
MARIETTA RAVEL,
In her great specialty, in which she has no rival, the
FRENCH SPY,
Supported by Mr. ED. LAY and the entire company in the cast of both pieces.
W. H. FAYETTE
In the startling sensation drama, in three acts, entitled
TRACKED TO DEATH;
OR, THE BOY AVENGER.

ROBINSON HALL,

16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
The CAN CAN reconstructed, remodeled.
NEW FEATURES, NEW DRESSES, NEW FACES,
AND ALL THE OLD FAVORITES RETAINED.

The FEMALE MINSTRELS, &c., and the Grand Specialty Olio. Every EVENING at 8 o'clock, and TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 2:30.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8. THE LAST NAIL.	AFTERNOON AT 2. BLOW FOR BLOW.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, H. S. ANABLE, JAMES DENNEN,	R. M. C. GRAHAM, WILLIAM BRIDGE, Commissioners.

Public notice is hereby given that the time for receiving and opening the above-named bids or proposals for furnishing material and for grading in the improvement district in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City is enlarged and extended until the 5th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock at noon, and the said bids or proposals will be received up to that time at the office of the Commissioners, and the same will be then and there publicly opened.

Dated Aug. 26, 1874.

PETER G. VAN ALST, H. S. ANABLE, JAMES DENNEN,	R. M. C. GRAHAM, WM. BRIDGE, Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited until 10th September by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts for the excavation of rock and building of arch (mainly of brick) required in certain lengths of the Hoosac Tunnel, in addition to the work in progress by F. Shanly & Co.

The distances to be protected by arching make up an aggregate length of about two-fifths of a mile, and may be increased as occasion may require.

Satisfactory securities must be furnished when required. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Separate proposals will also be received for building a granite facade at east end of the tunnel.

Separate proposals will be also received for building one wrought-iron bridge.

Specifications and all necessary informaton as to the work required, will be furnished on application to

BENJ. D. FROST, Engineer,
North Adams, Mass.

Aug. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposal's indorsed "Proposals for Arching," may be addressed to

ALFRED MACY,
Chairman of Tunnel Committee of Executive Council,
State House, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given, that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material for sewers, man-holes, culverts, &c. and for building the same, in that part of the Improvement District in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature, passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," lying westerly of Jackson and Van Alst avenues, will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under the said act, at their office, in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen, until 12 o'clock at noon, Sept. 9, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any parties desiring to bid; copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, H. S. ANABLE, JAMES DENNEN,	R. M. C. GRAHAM, WILLIAM BRIDGE, Comissioners.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, }
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., }
BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27, 1874. }

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN JAMES RIVER, Va., will be received until noon of Sept. 19, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

HAY, OATS, STRAW, AND FEED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, 1874, for Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1874.

MR. E. C. SEYMOUR RETIRES FROM THE firm of C. H. KIMBALL & CO., this day.

C. H. KIMBALL,
J. P. HOWELL,
N. P. HENDERSON,
E. C. SEYMOUR.

The subscribers will continue the Stock Brokerage Business under the firm name of KIMBALL, HOWELL & CO.

C. H. KIMBALL,
J. P. HOWELL,
N. P. HENDERSON.

NOTICE.

LUCIEN N. PERRY is retired from our firm from this date. GEORGE TURNBULL & CO.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27, 1874.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE
28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
LAST NIGHTS OF
WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?

Mr. CHARLES FISHER as..........The Earl of Kenmair
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE as...........Lord Basil Clavering
Mr. LOUIS JAMES as....................................Bob Kenmair
Mr. JAMES LEWIS as...Fritters
Mr. W. DAVIDGE as......................................Dr. Titcomb
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG as.......................................Launch
Mr. SOL RUSSELL as.................................Mr. Peabody
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as......The Dame De Launes
Miss SARA JEWETT as......................The Lady Elaine
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT as.....................Countess Kenmair
Miss ALICE GREY as...........................Lady Clavering
Miss EMILY RIGL as.....................................Clarris

LAST MATINEE OF
WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?
SATURDAY AT 1:30.
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

First time here of Webster & Sardou's famous comedy of "THE FAST FAMILY," and first appearance of Miss ADA DYAS, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, and BIJOU HERON.

In rehearsal for elaborate production, "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," as remodeled, arranged, and produced at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, with enormous success.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch respectfully announce that all preliminary arrangements are now being completed for the regular

SEASON OF ITALIAN OPERA,
beginning at the Academy of Music on
MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Full particulars of the NEW ENGAGEMENTS effected, NEW COMPOSITIONS to be produced, the complete REPERTOIRE, &c., will be officially placed before the public in the newspapers on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., and also in a pamphlet, copies of which may be had at the Box-office of the Academy of Music, or will be mailed to any address on application.

Box-office opens for subscriptions MONDAY, Sept. 7, at 9 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of Dion Boucicault's new play,
☞ BELLE LAMAR. ☜
in which the principal parts are assumed by
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH AND
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH.

EVERY NIGHT at 8, and TO-DAY'S MATINEE at 1:30.

PRICES—Admission, $1; gallery, 30 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; orchestra-stalls, $1 50; reserved balcony, $1. Order carriages for 10:30 evenings, and 4 o'clock Matinée days. Box-office open from 8 A. M.

MONDAY next revival of the sublime tragedy VENICE PRESERVED.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL !

Previously to the conclusion of Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH'S engagement, Jarrett & Palmer believe they will only satisfy public expectation by producing a standard classical play,

Otway's celebrated tragedy,
VENICE PRESERVED,

having undergone revision by Mr. Dion Boucicault who has restored much of the original text omitted in the acting editions, will be represented for a limited number of nights, commencing Monday evening, Sept. 7.

PIERRE..............................Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
BELVIDERA..........Miss KATHERINE R. RANDOLPH

Box office now open for the sale of secured places.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West 23d st., 6th av., near Booth's Theatre.
GRAND REOPENING,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1874.
19th season of the world famous

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	First appearance here of
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Messrs. J. H. ROSS,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	JOS. NORRIE, FRED.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	WALTZ, J. J. KELLEY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	W. HENRY RICE,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	PRIMA DONNA.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	THE OLD FAVORITES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Bob Hart, Bockway, Emer-
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	son, Hogan, Savori, Donniker,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Jewell, Morrison, Templeton,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Raymond,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	DAN BRYANT,

Box-office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats secured.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS
AT HOME,
IN THEIR NEW OPERA-HOUSE,
Broadway, corner 29th st.

The most beautiful, most comfortable, and best ventilated Theatre in the City,

And most complete minstrel organization in the world.

GRAND OPENING THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1874.
Box-office open Wednesday at 9 A. M.
STREET CARS MAY BE ORDERED AT 10.
Moral—GO EARLY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

EIGHTH WEEK of Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
Still more New Attractions.
LO LO, assisted by the DE GLORIAN BROTHERS,
Miss FANNY HERRING, the popular actress.

ELLA ARNOLD,	ELLA MAYO,
HARRY FLOOD.	BRUEN and ROONEY.

ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.

Immense success of the grand spectacular drama,
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS!
And produced with oriental grandeur.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

MONDAY, Sept. 7, will be produced in unparalleled splendor, Kiralfy's grand spectacle of the DELUGE.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—THE THIRD adjourned meeting of the Board of Censors of the Eclectic Medical Society of the City of New-York will be held at the college building, No. 223 East 26th st., on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 11, at 4 P. M., to consider the qualifications of physicians previous to registry at the office of the County Clerk, in pursuance of chapter 436 of the laws of the State of New-York. The names of physicians having already passed this board have been recorded at the office of the County Clerk. JULIUS VON MEYER, M. D., Chairman; R. E. KUNZE, M. D., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1874.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., COR. 14th st.—SIX PER CENT. interest, commencing the 1st of each month.

Assets.........$3,050,654 62 | Surplus.......$260,195 67

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres't.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

ISRAEL CORSE, }
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, } Executors.
JOHN B. IRELAND, }

my19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edward's, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

JONATHAN EDWARDS,
DANIEL GLOVER,
Administrators.

mh24-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.

HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.

my12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.

jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.

mh10-1aw6mTu* THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

THATCHER M. ADAMS,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
Executors.

ap6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New-York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.

ANN E. MASON, Administratrix of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.

au4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 24 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874.

CATHARINE A. FERRIS,
Sole Acting Executrix.

s1-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore E. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of June, 1874.

ALICE E. DE GROOT, Administratrix.
THEODORE E. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.

[illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

A RISE IN ERIE AND OTHER ADVANCES—PACIFIC MAIL—THE NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE.

The feature of the market yesterday was the unexpected rise in Erie, which, on the strength of favorable advices from London, advanced several points. In explanation of the rise it is stated that in the early part of the year the Erie Company determined to effect a second consolidated mortgage to the amount of $40,000,000. Ten millions was to be set aside as against the ten millions consolidated bonds outstanding, leaving a balance of thirty millions available for negotiation. In March last Mr. Peter H. Watson, then President of the Company, placed three million pounds sterling on the London market, through the agency of the London Banking Association, at seventy-eight per cent. of the face value of the bonds. It was announced at the time that the bonds had been all taken, and that the loan was a success. According, however, to the statements made yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES by a director of the road, such was not really the case, many persons, in consequence of reports affecting the legality of the loan, refusing to take the bonds. Some time since Mr. John A. C. Grey, one of the newly elected directors, went to London for the purpose of arranging this difficulty, and to his success it is generally believed it is not improbable they owe their origin to the bull element in speculation.

In sympathy with Erie almost all the leading stocks advanced, the noticeable exception being Pacific Mail, which at the close of the market exhibited a slight falling off, to be attributed to the rise which took place in Erie yesterday. Other reports attribute the advance to rumors that the reports of Capt. Tyler and the English accountants would be favorable. What truth, if any, may be contained in [illegible] it is impossible to conjecture. [illegible] of the unexpected rise of the City [illegible] the "gradual" [illegible] of the present management, the weakness of the stock excites comment. Doubtless the circumstance is not altogether unconnected with the reports about the earnings of the company for the past three months exhibit a serious decrease. The failure of the negotiations recently set on foot with a view of inducing the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific to guarantee the Pacific Mail a certain specified amount for freight on each of their vessels may possibly also have something to do with the matter.

The delegates appointed by the National Cotton Exchange to meet in this City for the purpose of establishing a standard classification of cotton for the United States will meet to-day at Easton's Rooms. The following is a list of the delegates: R. M. Powle, Baltimore; L. Lester Taylor, Cincinnati; C. E. Richards, Galveston; J. E. Gilbert, Louisville; S. M. Inman, Atlanta; Wm. C. Sibley, Augusta, Ga.; Wm. Henry Woods, Savannah; R. Matthews, alternate, Baltimore; W. D. Reynolds, Norfolk; D. E. Huger, Mobile; S. M. Gates, Memphis, Tenn.; J. E. Stenhouse, Charlotte, N. C.; [illegible] Smith, Boston; John C. Graham, Selma, Ala.; J. C. Doswell, New-Orleans; Thomas Fenner, L. R. Chesbrough, alternate, New-York; J. G. Ginn, Eufaula; J. H. Cohen, St. Louis; A. K. Childs, [illegible].

[illegible] of the National and Cunard Lines now [illegible] to Boston every other week, and the companies intend to continue the arrangement.

A BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

DEATH OF CATHERINE TIGHE, AND ARREST OF HER HUSBAND ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

Catherine Tighe, the wife of a milkman named Barney Tighe, residing at the corner of Ralph avenue and Bergen street, Brooklyn, was found dead yesterday morning, under circumstances which have caused the arrest of her husband on suspicion of having murdered her. Mrs. Tighe was forty-five years old, and owned the house in which she and family lived, and also the cattle and wagons, besides several thousand dollars in bank. Her husband is said to be a hard-working man, but addicted to drinking. On Monday evening Mrs. Tighe and her family went to bed at 9 o'clock, with the exception of her husband and son Philip, who were out on business. Her husband came home about 11 o'clock, and remained an hour, until his son returned. Both went to bed a little after 12, and at 2 o'clock Barney woke up his wife and children and said there was some one in the yard stealing the geese. Mrs. Tighe went out immediately, and her husband followed soon after, taking with him a large club. When he went out his wife had disappeared, and he went after her, and returned after a short absence driving the geese before him. He then called his son Philip out of bed and told him he could not find his mother, and said he feared something had happened her. He desired him to go to the station-house to inquire if she went there, and said he would go search the lots. When the boy reached the station he learned that Mrs. Tighe had not called there, but on his return he found her lying on the ground a short distance from the house. There were no marks of violence on her body, a slight bruise alone being noticed on her left temple, such as might have been made by a fall or a blow of a stick. Officer Wells, of the Twelfth Precinct, was attracted to the spot by the alarm caused by the children upon finding their mother dead, and took her husband into custody to await the result of Coroner Jones' investigation to-day. After being arrested Barney stated that about 2 o'clock he was awakened by a strange noise, and, on looking out, thought he saw a man driving off his geese. He then called his wife and asked if the geese were safe in the cellar, to which she replied that they were when she went to bed. He went to the cellar and found they were not there, and when he returned and told his wife she ran out at once through the front door, and when he followed her a few minutes later she was not to be seen. He says his wife has never been sick until a few weeks ago, when she complained of heart disease. It is thought that this was the cause of her death, though there is a good deal of suspicion attached to her husband, owing to the fact that he frequently quarreled with her. A purse containing $100, which her daughter saw in her possession on Sunday evening, is also missing.

GLENDENNING DISCHARGED.

THE LAST PHASE OF THE JERSEY CITY SCANDAL—THE COMPLAINT WITHDRAWN.

Rev. John S. Glendenning, Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, was before Justice Thomas Aldridge on Jersey City Heights yesterday afternoon, to answer the charge of seduction preferred against him by Miss Mary E. Pomeroy, now dead. The court-room was crowded, many of them being warm personal friends of the accused. Glendenning sat within the court-room near his counsel, Charles H. Winfield, and concealed his face behind a paper, which he pretended to be reading. He frequently smiled, and once, when reference was made to the charge that he had procured the retraction from Miss Pomeroy with a pistol, he laughed loud enough to be heard all over the room.

When the case had been called Ex-Mayor Sawyer, on behalf of the family of the dead girl, asked leave to read a written statement from Alfred B. Pomeroy, brother of the deceased. Mr. Winfield objected, but the court having admitted it, Mr. Sawyer proceeded to read. The document alleged that Pomeroy had been advised that his sister's dying declarations, positive and clear as they were, charging Glendenning with being the father of her child, would not be admissible as legal evidence in a trial of this kind, while the brother, in common with others, entertains no doubt as to the justice of the charge. Acting under advice, he desired to withdraw the complaint against Glendenning. Mr. Sawyer said that Mr. Pomeroy was abundantly able to take care of the child, and proposed to do it. This offer relieved the Poormaster of further responsibility.

Mr. Winfield said that the purpose of the statement which the Ex-Mayor had just read was to affect the public mind. He characterized the present trial as an adjournment of the late meeting in McPherson Hall, which had been organized and led by a "parcel of lunatics, the Ex-Mayor being King Pin." He said that every active participant in that meeting would be taken before the Grand Jury. Replies and rejoinders followed on both sides, at the conclusion of which Judge Aldridge read a letter from the Overseer of the Poor, which stated that he had been advised that by the death of Miss Pomeroy the main legal evidence in the case was wanting, and should application be made for the relief of the child, he should doubt the propriety of subjecting the city to the cost of an examination. Having read the letter, Judge Aldridge announced that the prosecution could proceed no further, and dismissed the complaint. The bonds were canceled and Glendenning set at liberty. He declares that he will commence proceedings against several papers for libel.

THE BAVARIAN FESTIVAL.

The first annual festival of the native Bavarians of this City, yesterday, arranged under the auspices of an association especially organized for that purpose, was a great success, and immense crowds of people visited Rabenstein's Harlem River Park during the afternoon. It is estimated that some 25,000 persons were at the festival. It comprised a triumphal march at the opening of the festivities, the firing of a salute by Battery K, [illegible] a prologue spoken by Mme. Schwencke, an oration delivered by Dr. Lange, and an illumination and fireworks in the evening. In [illegible] Marshal, and extended some half a dozen blocks in length, each division combining groups representing the national peculiarities and features of the Bavarian people. The procession, after passing down the Bowery, and through Canal and Orchard streets, and other thoroughfares, returned to the Bowery, and, marching by Germania Assembly Rooms, was reviewed by Mayor Havemeyer, Controller Green, the Governor, Consul General, and other officials. To-day and to-morrow the festival will be continued.

THE TORRINO MURDER.

CONTINUANCE OF THE INQUEST—FIVE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Whitehill resumed the Torrino inquest, who was found murdered on the night of the 12th of August in the lots at the corner of Bedford avenue and Hayward street, Brooklyn. The examination was held in the Kings County Court-house. The first witness called was Mary Quinn, residing at No. 232 Sixth street, Williamsburg. She stated that she once took care of a room for a man named Daniel Borona in the house. He made feather-brushes. She heard of Torino, who was murdered, and had often seen him at her house. She was well acquainted with him. Borono, she said, was killed by a railroad car. She saw Torrino in a liquor store the week he was found dead, but could not remember the day. At this point of the examination the witness commenced talking at random, and having been cautioned several times without effect the Coroner made out a commitment to send her to jail. She then promised to give her evidence in a satisfactory manner, and the Coroner canceled the commitment. She then said she believed it was on Monday she saw Torrino in the liquor store. He was with Frank and two other men whom she did not know. Two photographs were then shown to the witness. She identified one of them as that of Caromanti, but she said she did not see either of these men with Torrino in the store. Caromanti came three times to her house to see Borono before his death, but she never saw him there with Torrino. A man name Mandalla frequently came to Borono; this man was with Torrino the evening she saw him in the store. He asked her to take a drink. Mandalla was then produced, and she recognized him as the man she referred to as Ferdinand, who used to work for Borono about six months ago. She said Torrino got her to send a note of challenge to a man named Frank.

Katie Brady, a servant in the employment of Mrs. Quinn, testified that she had seen Torrino about a week before his death, when he called at the house with Mandalla to engage rooms next door. She identified the picture of Caromanti. She said Torrino, Frank, and Mandalla were the only persons she knew of calling upon Borono.

Varino Lawrizell, residing in East New-York, was next examined. He said he made the acquaintance of Torrino the day he landed in New-York. It was four months since he last saw Torrino.

Thomas Smith, residing at the corner of Nostrand avenue and Hopkin street, testified that he did not know Donohoe. He never saw him until three days after the murder. He had seen Donohoe playing ball in the lots before he was pointed out to him, and knew Hollywood for the past two months.

Sarah Heckscheimer, No. 70 Franklin avenue, testified that on the 1st of July she saw three men enter No. 68 Franklin avenue, and afterward saw two men go in and out. The third man came there generally in the evening. Torrino was there the Saturday before his death. She saw these men last on the 12th of August. She did not see Torrino there that day. The three Italian prisoners were then brought into court and identified by the witness, who pointed out San Filepo as one of the men who occupied the house No. 68 Franklin avenue. She stated that she saw San Filepo and the other Italian who stopped at the house between 5 and 6 o'clock on the evening of the murder. She saw an Italian with them whom she did not know. They did not come back there since July 12. The photograph of Caromanti was then shown to her, but she could not identify it as that of one of the men she had seen in the house referred to. She stated that these men seemed to be very reserved. At one time she saw a female at the house very much resembling Filepo.

Fernando Mandalla, Torrino's associate, was then examined, and testified that he saw Torrino in New-York and in Williamsburg, at Berono's. He was then asked if he knew San Filepo, and seemed puzzled. He repeated the name several times, and pretended not to know him, but when San Filepo was brought before him, he recognized him as Francisco San Filepo. He said he was acquainted with him only about two months, and saw him first at the house of his brother-in-law, Roso. He saw Torrino last alive on the morning of his death at his (witness') house, at 10 A. M. He had seen him three days previous. Torino used to come with a man named "Polino," a ship carpenter residing in Brooklyn. Torrino had been getting his meals at witness' house for fifteen days before his death. He saw him last alive at 2 P. M. on the day of his death. He had a conversation with him, and asked him what he had for dinner, and he said macaroni. He had no conversation with him on business matters. He said an old man came to his house and inquired for Torrino, and when told that he was not there, he said he would go to his house, but said he did not know where it was. He saw this old man about eight days before with Torrino at his house for about ten minutes, but he did not know who he was or what was his business with Torrino. The old man was an Italian, but witness did not know where he came from or where he went to. He seemed like in a hurry to go away. He never saw the old man since and could not find him now. The old man referred to by the witness is San Filepo, as identified by the St. Georges, but the witness would not identify him.

San Filepo was then called, and said he was a cook by occupation. He knew Torrino for some time. He saw him the Tuesday before his death in front of Russa's store. Those who stated that they saw him with Torrino on the 12th of August, he said, were mistaken. Chas. J. Corland, No. 70 Franklin avenue, testified that he had seen San Filepo frequently at the house, No. 68 Franklin avenue. Filepo swore positively that he had never seen this witness. The inquest was then adjourned until Thursday evening.

LIQUOR DEALERS IN COUNCIL.

THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION TO HOLD A STATE CONVENTION IN ALBANY.

A meeting of the State Central Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose of issuing a call for a State Convention of liquor dealers, and fixing a place of meeting. About thirty-two representatives of the society were present, and Mr. Aaron Herzberg presided. On motion of Mark Lanigan, Messrs. Aaron Herzberg, Ambrose O'Neil, Vice President of the New-York Liquor Dealers' Protective Association; Col. John P. Meyenberg, President of the Brooklyn Liquor Dealers' Protective Union; John A. Morris, Vice President of the Brooklyn Liquor Dealers' Protective Union; Moses Richmond, of the Rockland County Protective Union; and M. T. Severance, of Albany, were elected as delegates at large.

A committee of five, appointed to draft a call for the convention, presented the following:

To the Liquor-dealers, Brewers, Maltsters, Dealers, Wine and Spirit Traders of the State of New-York:

A State Convention of the trade, embracing both wholesale and retail dealers throughout the State, will be held at Tweddle Hall, in the city of Albany, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M. The State Executive Committee of the Union invite the dealers in every Assembly district to appoint delegates, each district being entitled to one delegate to every 250 dealers, or fraction thereof, doing business in the district—brewers, maltsters and distillers being considered members of the trade. This basis of representation includes all dealers, whether members of our organization or not, as it is the object to have a State representation of the entire trade, and not only of our organization. For this purpose it is necessary that the dealers in every Assembly district be fully represented. The convention is to be no political gathering, but will act independently of all purely political organizations, of whatever name. The sole object is to bring about and cement a fraternal union among all engaged in the manufacture of distilled and fermented liquors and wines, which is necessary to secure the influence due to the importance and extent of our trade, without which we are helpless to protect ourselves against unjust and injurious legislation at Albany, a protection which is demanded for the future by all past experience and sufferings.

It was resolved that the President and Secretary be directed to issue a circular to all existing organizations in the State, and to prominent liquor-dealers in Assembly districts where there are no permanent organizations, requesting them to send the names of delegates, &c., appointed by them to the President, without delay. The committee then adjourned to the 30th of September.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. A. B. Leeson, of Baltimore, is at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. Commander H. C. White, United States Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

Mayor D. M. Halbert, of Binghamton, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

Assemblyman Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. H. W. Benham, United States Army; Capt. A. Harrison, Capt. H. Beckwith, Dr. Arden, and Lieut. F. Allen, of the British Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H. H. Wells, of Virginia; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Texas; Hon. J. Hubley Ashton, of Washington, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The operations of the Department of Buildings during the week ending Aug. 29, are reported as follows: The number of new buildings proposed to the Bureau of Inspection was twenty-seven, the cost of which was estimated at $274,400. Fourteen special applications for frame and other structures were [illegible] by the Bureau of Fire Escapes and Iron Work. Official inspections of Fifth Avenue Theatre, Booth's, Union Square, Olympic, Comique, Bowery, Tivoli, and Robinson Hall were made, and all reported as complying with the regulations. A thorough survey of the Metropolitan Theatre was followed by an order to widen the stairway leading from the balcony to the East Hall, and erect bridges five feet wide from the balcony to the adjoining building, and from the parquette to the store opening on Broadway, so as to afford sufficient means of egress in case of fire. The fire-guards and exits of eight hotels and boarding-houses, eighteen factories, the Home for the Aged, No. 330 Sixth avenue; Shelter for Girls, No. 332 Sixth avenue; the Nursery, No. 113 West Twentieth street; Home for Aged and Infirm Old Ladies, No. 255 East Forty-second street; Christian Home, No. 85 East Fourth street; Sixteenth Ward Boys' Lodging-house, West Eighteenth street; Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, and No. 30 East Thirtieth street; and the Studio, No. 51 West Tenth street, were inspected and found safe.

DEMONSTRATION OF WORKING MEN.

ANOTHER MEETING IN TOMPKINS SQUARE—DENUNCIATION OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

A mass-meeting of members of trades unions and working men was held at Tompkins square last evening, for the purpose of denouncing the action of the Police Commissioners and their subordinates on the occasion of the demonstration in Tompkins square on Jan. 13. The meeting was announced to take place at 8 o'clock, but the approach of that hour did not increase the usual number of habitués of the park, and no arrangements had been made for lighting the speaker's stand, or furnishing accommodations for the speakers. At 8:30 the meeting was called to order, and Mr. Leander Thompson nominated Chairman. A wagon containing a calcium light was drawn before the stand at the same time. About 2,500 people of both sexes were present. Mr. Thompson, in taking the chair, stated the objects of the meeting to be the vindication of the right to free speech on the part of the laboring men as well as the capitalists, an untrammeled press, and the right in particular of the citizens of New-York to assemble in Tompkins square when they saw fit to do so, without the interference of Gen. Duryee or other Commissioners of the Police. The Secretary next read a series of resolutions, which are in substance as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution, by the fact that it secures the people the right to assemble, denies the power of the authorities to interfere with the free exercise of that right, by assuming either to grant or refuse permission to the people to assemble, and on Jan. 13, 1874, "an armed band of rioters" were directed to disperse a peaceable assemblage of starving working men in an unexpected and brutal manner, and the people molested in this manner have thus far been unable to obtain any redress from the authorities, the courts, or the Legislature, the latter not even ordering an investigation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hold Mayor Havemeyer personally responsible for the outrages perpetrated on Jan. 13, and forever denounce him as a coward; that we demand the immediate dismissal of Matsell and Duryee; the formation of a vigilance committee of citizens, for the revelation of corruption and fraud, and that Tompkins square shall at all times be open to the people for their free assembly.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, Mr. John Swinton was introduced. He was sorry, he said, to see so small a number of people present. He had hoped to count them by thousands upon the spot made memorable by the most villainous outrages that were ever perpetrated upon a Christian community. When all the circumstances were taken into account, it would be hard to find in the pages of history a more cruel or atrocious action than the assault of the Police last Winter. Messrs. Havemeyer, Duryee, Matsell, and Dix all sanctioned it. Not an alderman, or a legislator could be found to say a word against its perpetuity or to stand up manfully for suffering humanity. Tompkins square on Jan. 13 was a battle-field, but it was not the scene of a conflict—it was a one-sided brutal chastisement of a suffering, unarmed people, by an armed body of trained men, who wielded their clubs right and left without opposition from their helpless victims. We are told, said the speaker, that this outrage should be forgotten, but this was an impossibility while the perpetrators of the outrage go unpunished, and they should continue to hold their meetings in Tompkins square, the people's forum, where they could relate their grievances and receive advice from their leaders. When it had been proved that the action of the Police was most wanton and uncalled for, had they been punished, or even reprimanded? No; they had been commended for their gallant behavior. The speaker concluded by expressing the hope that better times were in store for his audience, who evinced their appreciation in a storm of applause.

Mr. Francis Becker, a representative German, next spoke in his native language. His remarks were based upon the address of the previous speaker.

Mr. John McMacken was the next speaker. His remarks were prefaced by the offer and adoption of a resolution relation to the so-called gag law. The speaker then proceeded to show that the right of a free press had been violated in January, by the men in control of the Government, and that in the most shameful and cowardly manner. If any one of the metropolitan cities of the Old World had an old woman like New-York's Chief Magistrate to preside over its affairs, said he, it would be considered a tyranny by the people of the United States. The remainder of the address was only a reiteration of the remarks of the previous speakers, delivered with great bitterness of tone and manner. Mr. Krast next addressed the assemblage in the German language, who made quite a favorable impression upon his auditors, and was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause. He was an advocate of class rule and related the workings of that form of government according to his theories. Mr. Edward King, of Philadelphia, was the final speaker. His remarks were brief, but original. He thought the time had arrived when the working classes must not be contented to assemble and listen to speeches alone. They must either work or retire. He was in favor of open-air meetings. It was in the open air that Socrates had expounded his doctrines. He wanted to see a larger assemblage. They should be willing to assemble at the call of the committee, as it was only in union that strength could be obtained. The Chairman then adjourned the meeting, subject to call.

A NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A number of active Republicans, residing in different parts of the City, have formed a new organization, entitled "The Republican Club of the City of New-York." Its objects are chiefly of a social nature, and if the hopes of its founders are realized, it will assume something of the character of the Union League Club, although the privilege of membership will not be so expensive. A large portion of the house No. 39 West Union square—a headquarters of the Committee of Seventy in 1871—has been leased for the purposes of the Club and officers. The list of officers comprises Wm. H. Gedney, Ninth Ward, President; Chas. B. Lewis and Elias W. Disney, First and Second Vice Presidents; Ex-Assemblyman Solomon B. Smith, Financial Secretary; John H. Brady, Recording Secretary, and John R. Lawrence, Treasurer. The initiation fee fixed for members of the club is $25, and the yearly dues $40. Among the well-known Republicans enrolled are Senator James Booth, School Commissioner Jas. W. Farr, Gen. Jos. C. Pinckney, Ex-Assemblyman Chas. Blackie, Assemblyman Bernard Biglin, Fire Commissioner Cornelius Van Cott, and Mr. John J. O'Brien. Many others have applied for membership, and the progress of the new association is in every way satisfactory. It is believed that the club will be very serviceable to the Republican cause during the coming Fall and successive campaigns by affording hard workers of the party opportunities to meet frequently and by stimulating the lukewarm to energetic action.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

The Beecher-Tilton controversy brought forth no new developments yesterday. Matters rest just as they did after the meeting in Plymouth Church on Friday evening. The subject is, of course, still freely discussed among the friends of both parties, in Brooklyn, but the great interest which has been felt in the controversy during the past two months is evidently subsiding. So threadbare has the subject now become that even the local organs of the combatants on both sides have little to say in relation to the case. It is by no means certain, however, that the question has been finally disposed of. Mr. Moulton's statement is expected on Wednesday or Thursday, after which Mr. Tilton will sum up the case in a voluminous document, and then, by the time the public have got through with these statements, the case will be brought into the courts and all the evidence already taken, and a great deal more, will be again brought to bear upon the subject. It is stated that among the documents which will be published in Mr. Moulton's forthcoming statement, will be a letter from Mr. Beecher, written on the 28th of July last, which contains some important passages. It is believed that very many of the letters which are to appear in Mr. Moulton's and Mr. Tilton's promised publications will compromise the reputation of parties whose names have not yet been publicly mentioned in connection with the case. Mr. Beecher's friends consider that the report of the Investigating Committee has triumphantly vindicated the character of their Pastor, while those who are in the confidence of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton assert that there is still evidence to be produced which the warmest friends of Mr. Beecher cannot explain away.

NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH MAILS.

The mails from New-York to Norway and Sweden direct will henceforth be forwarded by way of England. The following are the rates of postage to these countries: Letters for Norway ten cents, papers four cents; letters for Sweden nine cents, papers four cents; other printed matter for both countries on the scale of four cents for one ounce, six cents for two ounces, eight cents for four ounces, and eight cents for every four ounces or fraction thereof additional.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The day boat to Boston on the Stonington route is discontinued, and the Rhode Island goes on the night line regularly after Thursday next.

At the Lion Brewery Park, the annual festival of the Turn societies, composing the New-York Turn district, was brought to a successful conclusion yesterday.

Martin Burke, aged three years, of No. 418 East Sixteenth street, was run over yesterday and injured internally. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital and the driver was arrested.

Augustus Bargotas, aged sixty-six, residing at No. 33 Mulberry street, was run over yesterday, and severely injured by a cart driven by James Murphy, of No. 240 Stanton street, who was arrested.

The steam-ship Queen, with forty-three cabin passengers and 401 steerage passengers, and the Minnesota, with 350 cabin and steerage passengers, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool.

The soldiers and sailors of the Eleventh Congressional District organized a Republican club at No. 1,400 Third avenue on Saturday evening, and will meet weekly on Thursdays during the campaign.

William Smith was run over and seriously injured in front of his residence, No. 437 Greenwich street, yesterday, by a horse and cart owned by Price, Baddleston & Co., brewers of West Tenth street.

Mr. M. L. Herbert, who was found in the street on Saturday morning, in an insensible condition, by the Police of the Twenty-first Precinct, still lies in a very precarious condition at Bellevue Hospital.

The vacation taken by the Board of Aldermen will end on Thursday next, and they will meet on that day. A report of the Commissioners of accounts on the Department of Charities is to be presented during the session.

Augustus Adoll stole a horse from Henry Hunkin, of Secaucus, in whose employ he was. He sold the horse in Paterson, N. J., and was subsequently arrested in Bridgeport, Conn., and brought to this City and locked up last night.

Charles McCarty, who was found suffering from stab wounds on Sunday night in East Broadway, proved to be a well-known river thief named William Woods. It is supposed that he was stabbed while attempting to rob a vessel. John Manning was arrested on suspicion of doing the stabbing.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury Aug. 22, $1,190,493 04; receipts last week, $265,694 01; payments, $339,833 40; amount on hand Aug. 29, $1,057,153 64. The Chamberlain has also received from the Police courts for fines for the month of August, $6,314 75.

The galleries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, No. 128 West Fourteenth street, which have been closed for several weeks, will be open to visitors daily, Sundays excepted, on and after to-day, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M. During the Summer the building has been entirely renovated, and the collection put in attractive order for the opening.

BROOKLYN.

To-day the public schools of Brooklyn will open.

Noble S. Bennett, of State street, Brooklyn, was sent yesterday to the County Insane Asylum on the application of his friends.

The result of the post-mortem examination in the case of Mrs. Ryan, the alleged victim of malpractice, has not yet been made public. It is believed that Dr. Henderson will be acquitted.

Yesterday a large number of laborers who were engaged by the city in repairing the streets of Brooklyn were discharged. On Wednesday the Common Council is expected to make an appropriation to continue the work.

Yesterday Judge Tappan, of Brooklyn, granted a writ of habeas corpus on application of William Coit, counsel for Mrs. A. Klein, ordering her mother, Mrs. Anne Schneider, to produce two children of Mrs. Klein's by her first husband, whose name was Deitz.

The suit of Ex-Treasurer Sprague against Brooklyn to recover $100,000 in securities deposited by him to cover the deficit in the City Treasury accounts, which went over to the Summer vacation, will come up for hearing to-day on the Equity calendar of the Supreme Court.

Yesterday Coroner Jones held an inquest in the case of the boy Ulysses L. Harris, of No. 95 Skillman street, who died in consequence of being bored by a wild Texas steer on Wednesday last. The Coroner severely censured cattle-owners for allowing cattle to wander about.

Detectives Corwin, Folk, and Carr were examined yesterday before the Brooklyn Board of Police in relation to the charges made against Detective Carr to the effect that he gave information to the press in reference to the Torrino murder, which has prevented the detection of the murderer. The investigation was private.

Supervisors Richardson, Shipman, and Ryder recently visited the institutions at Flatbush, and examined the pay-rolls, to ascertain whether there was any truth in the rumor that there were more names on the pay-roll than there were persons actually employed. It was found that some of those who came there originally as paupers were under pay in the Alms-house.

The Brooklyn Police Commissioners have received a number of anonymous communications calling their attention to irregularities in discipline at the several station-houses. Acting upon this information, Commissioner Jensen and Inspector Waddy have visted the various precincts, and it is expected that beneficial changes in the department will speedily follow.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Excise, of Edgwater, Staten Island, have increased the license fees from $30, as follows: For saloons $40; for grocers and druggists, and saloons with billiard tables, $60; for breweries, parks, and gardens, $80. This classification has been made in consequence of grocers and druggists having done a large business under the license of $30. The Board will set to-day at the Village Hall, Stapleton, to receive applications and grant licenses to such as may have a good record.

The proprietors of the new docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, have stopped all traffic and travel through their grounds, and placed a man at the gate near the ferry landing, with instructions to allow no one to pass excepting their own men or people on business with them. The Government employes in the Light-house Department works, which adjoin, are consequently forced to go to the back of the dock property in order to reach their grounds. A suit is to be instituted to test the right of Bostwick & Co. thus to exclude people from the premises, as there has been a thoroughfare there for the past twenty years.

LONG ISLAND.

Henry Taylor, residing on Douglas street, in Jamaica, Long Island, when returning home on Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock, was knocked down, beaten, and robbed of $9 by four white men.

The herd of twenty-eight Texas steers which escaped from the drovers and stampeded to the woods in the town of New-Lotts, Long Island, last week, has not yet all been recovered. Five are still at liberty, although two or three of them are so badly wounded that they will probably die. One of the herd was killed and butchered on Sunday, and one on the day before. Two were also captured on Saturday and returned to their owners. There has been great excitement in the neighborhood for miles around, everybody joining in the hunt.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, will hold a convention at Pine's Bridge, on Friday, 8th inst., to choose three delegates to represent the District in the State Convention.

Mr. Robert Lindley Murray, of Chappaqua, who met with an accident on alighting from his carriage a few days ago, and was shortly afterward afflicted with lockjaw, died on Saturday night and will be interred to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

The sixteenth annual fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society will open on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

John Kelly, Poundmaster at Hoboken, for capturing two cows belonging to Michael Reynolds yesterday, was stabbed by the owner, who escaped.

A grand mass-meeting will be held in the Opera-house at Newark, N. J., to-morrow evening to ratify the nomination of George A. Halsey for Governor.

The body of Wm. Lee, son of Rev. Isaac M. Lee, of Newark, N. J., was recovered at Rockaway, and brought to Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon.

James O'Brien, an employe of the Erie Railroad, fell from the top of an oil train at Weehawken yesterday, fractured his skull, and died shortly after. He leaves a wife and two children in Jersey City.

A game of "French pool" was started in the Hoffman building, next door to the Arcade, Jersey City, on Saturday night, but was promptly stopped by Capt. McHorney.

The heiress to an estate worth $50,000 in New-Jersey is likely to be sent to the lunatic asylum. [illegible] accepted it, and her commitment to the asylum was made out yesterday.

During last year the number of children in Essex County, N. J., increased 2,208, and during the same time the number enrolled in the school registers increased 1,327. The total value of all the school-houses in the county is estimated at $1,423,450.

The great retaining reservoir of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Water Works will be completed in a very short time and will be opened with imposing ceremonies. It covers forty acres of ground, and has capacity for upward of 100,000,000 gallons of water. The cost of construction was $300,000.

A horse attached to a buggy, in which were Paul Maurice and his wife, of New-York, ran away in High street, Newark, N. J., Sunday night, and the occupants were thrown out and sustained serious injuries. They were carried into D. A. Ryerson's house and medical attendance summoned.

CRICKET.

ST. GEORGE CRICKET CLUB VS. MONTREAL CRICKET CLUB, CANADA.

Yesterday a match was played between the St. George Cricket Club, of New-York, and the Montreal Club, on the grounds of the former in Hoboken. The day was well chosen, for more favorable weather could not have been desired. The attendance was very large, and a booth was set apart for ladies. The greatest interest was evinced during the day in the game, and some heavy betting ensued in favor of the home men. The Montreals won the toss and went in first, but the superior bowling of the St. George Club told disastrously, six of the men at the bat being bowled out. The fielding of the St. George was excellent, and during the first innings of the Montreals five were caught out. Hardman got the largest score, 17, when he was caught out by Morean. Campbell made the next largest score, 9, making in all 60. The St. George made good play, and with superior batting scored 208. Bance, who went to the wicket first, made 60 runs, when he was bowled out by Hardman. Gibbs came next with 45, and several others made large scores before the wickets fell, which took place at 6:15, one inning each having been played. The other inning will be played to-day, commencing at 11 A. M., when the Montreals will go in first. The following is the score:

MONTREAL.		ST. GEORGE.	
A. S. Hussey b. Jones	0	Bance c. Smith, b. Hardman	60
E. W. Hare b. Jones	4	Cashman c. Smith, b. Hardman	12
J. W. Gordon b. Morean	10	Westfelt c. Abbott, b. Hardman	13
J. L. Hardman c. Substitute, b. Gibbs	17	Soutter b. Holmes	14
G. Campbell c. Morean, b. Jones	9	Morean c. Holmes, b. Hardman	5
R. Starke c. Carpenter, b. Jones	5	Gibbs c. Hare, b. Hardman	45
J. M. Holmes c. Brodman, b. Jones	5	Palmer b. Holmes	9
M. E. Smith b. Soutter	0	Brodman not out	20
J. Abbot, run out	1	Jones c. Savage, b. Holmes	1
P. Savage, run out	1	Earnshaw c. Brooker, b. Holmes	5
A. A. Brooker, run out	0	Carpenter l. b. w. b. Hardman	5
Byes 2, leg byes 6	8	Byes 8, leg byes 2, wides 9	19
Total	60	Total	208

SCORE.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Montreal	0	13	15	40	45	57	58	58	60	60
St. George	23	61	86	94	155	173	173	182	190	208

BUSINESS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

The transactions of the United States Assistant Treasurer's office, in this City, for the month of August show a balance on hand belonging to the various accounts on July 31 amounting to $110,079,107 74. The receipts since that period have been $48,860,912 75, making a total credit account of $158,940,020 49. The disbursements of the same period aggregate $41,500,454 88, leaving a balance to credit of the various accounts of $117,439,565 61. The Customs receipts at this port for the month were $12,058,813; from internal revenue, $164,569; on account of transfers, $8,021,916; disbursing accounts, $10,116,265; 1872 certificates, $4,905,000; patent fees, $1,289 50; Post Office Department, $672,881; miscellaneous accounts, $6,786,009. The payments were, on account of Treasury drafts, $27,474,242; disbursing accounts, $9,032,408; postal drafts, 730,890; Assay Office, $147,971; interest accounts, $4,114,942. The balance on hand at the close of business yesterday amounted to $117,439,565 61, of which $97,251,486 22 are to the credit of the United States, $17,606,951 23 to disbursing accounts, $2,472,824 88 to the Assay Office, and $108,303 28 to interest-accounts. The deposits of gold at the Assay Office for the month amounted to $720,000, of which $547,000 were in United States bullion, $98,000 in foreign coin and bullion, $25,000 jewelers' bars, and $50,000 United States bullion redeposits. The silver deposits were $360,000, of which $120,000 were bullion of the United States, from Colorado, $100,000 from Utah, $73,000 from Nevada, and the remainder, in small amounts, from various sources. Gold and silver bars to the value of $877,554 45 were stamped, and gold of the value of $777,569 51 was transmitted to the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DROWNED AT ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.

Isaac M. Shea, aged twenty-five years, residing at the corner of Livingston street and Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned at Rockaway, Long Island, at noon yesterday. His body was washed ashore at 3 o'clock. An inquest was held, and at 5 o'clock it was brought up to his residence on the 5 o'clock train. Yesterday morning deceased started to his work as usual, but meeting with a friend was persuaded to accompany the Prospect Lodge, I. O. O. F. on their annual picnic. They went down to the Neptune House at Rockaway, when, after spending some time dancing, he, with a Mr. Quinn, went to the beach to bathe. Both were excellent swimmers, and swam out into the surf a considerable distance. After they had been in some time, a young girl in charge of the bathing-houses, hearing a cry of distress, looked toward the swimmers, and saw Shea with his hand up and endeavoring to throw himself on his back. Knowing that he was seized with cramps, she ran to the bathing-houses, took out a rope, one end of which she tied around the waist of a bar-keeper, who was also there. She started him into the water, holding to the other end, and following him into the water. When the bar-keeper reached Quinn he found him in the act of sinking, and seized him by the bathing-dress. The girl pulled them both out. The bar-keeper then ran into the water again to save Shea, but the unfortunate man sank, and was not seen again until his body came ashore, as before stated. He leaves a widow, who was only three weeks his wife.

THE GREENPORT TRAGEDY.

There is an effort made in some quarters to create an impression that Milton Miller, who was found dead in his fish-house, at Greenport, Long Island, some time ago, was not murdered, as decided by the medical testimony and the Coroner's jury, but that he died from the effects of excessive drinking. This idea is strongly combated by those who were most prominent in the inquest, and seems to be refuted by the fact that he was apparently sober when last seen before his body was discovered, although he had recently been on a protracted spree. And besides, the wounds on his body seem to prove conclusively that he was the victim of violence, although no trace of its perpetrator has yet been found.

THE KENDRICK CHURCH TRIAL.

The verdict in the case of Rev. T. T. Kendrick, formerly Pastor of the Grand Street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, Long Island, whose second trial for violations of church discipline was concluded last Friday, was yesterday forwarded to the Chairman of the Trial Committee. It is expected that the charges, specifications, and reasons of judgment will be served to-day upon Mr. Kendrick, after which they will be given to the public.

THE CHILDREN'S FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The Floating Hospital has taken 9,990 sick children on the Sound and up the Hudson River. It made twelve excursions, at a cost of $3,172. The thirteenth excursion takes place to-day from the foot of West Tenth street, Market street, and West Twenty-third street, at 8, 9, and 9:30.

THE KHEDIVE'S SECOND SON.

The second son of the Khedive is expected shortly at Berlin for the purpose of joining a regiment and mastering the Prussian military system. The Khedive is said to have dismissed most of his French officials, and expressed his intention of giving the preference to Germans and German institutions. A number of young Egyptians have been sent by him to German universities, and others are expected at Berlin with the view of studying the administrative system.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 31—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31½@31¾.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares active at 31¾.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ ℔ cent., which is ⅜ ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £31,000. Erie Railway Shares, 32; do. preferred, 53. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 62½c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31⅞@32. The advance in the price of Erie Shares is caused by a rumor that the report of the English auditors is favorable. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 75c.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed-oil, 26s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 24s.@24s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales—12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August at 8¼d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton to arrive easier; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, [illegible] below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 1-16d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 31.—Petroleum, 26¾f. for Fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet, nominally unchanged; Low Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; net receipts to-day, 306 bales; since Sept. 1, 1873, 429,321 bales; shipments since Sept. 1, 1873, 427,001 bales; shipments to-day, 559 bales; stock, actual count, 5,831 bales; on hand Sept. 1, 1873, 3,505 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅞c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 369 bales; gross, 369 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 432 bales; to France, 11 bales; coastwise, 435 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 150 bales; stock, 9,702 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 482 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 387 bales; coastwise, 412 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 4,505 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 77 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,103 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,150 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 120 bales; exports, coastwise, 84 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 3,858 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 343 bales; exports, coastwise, 8 bales; sales, 34 bales; stock, 4,660 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 31.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 2 bales; stock, 195 bales.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Schiller, from Hamburg.—C. O. Gleim, Julius Hymes and wife, M. V. Matthessen, A. Vorster, wife, and child, M. Thiessenhausen and wife, Mrs. Therese Graef and four children, Carl Gelpke, Wilhelm Seidelbach, Ad. Neuendorf, Miss Theodore Muhlbach, Mund, Mrs. Adele von Kahler, Mrs. Bertha Bartholdi, Franz Kirchner, August Lauber, Eugen Pansa, Max Schonwolff, Johann Kramer and wife, Josef Levy, Mrs. Jacobine Lob, Miss Jacobine Lob, Emil Kipper, Philipp von Gary, Miss F. M. Dayton, Emil Winkelman and wife, Ernst G. Muller, Miss Johanna Muller, Leonard Smith and wife, Leo L. Smith, Daniel Lehmann, Carl Brasch and wife, Wilhelm Kinscher, Isaak Koller, Josef Suthof, Jacob Konig, Hermann Konig, Charles Linden, J. Mutzel, Heinrich Kehle, Carl Landsee, Miss Bertha Hochster, Heinrich Gries, wife, and seven children, Jacob Ochsner, Heinrich Gries II., wife and two children, Nicolaus Kost, wife, and seven children, Johann Kerner, wife, and child, Jacob Serr and wife, Johann Gries, wife, and eight children, Georg Schwarz, wife, and five children, Wilhelm Zohrlaut and wife, Louis Finck, Miss Hannchen Reis, Pinchen Reis, Abrah. Heller, wife, and six children, Mrs. Leonore Simm, Edmund Markeinike, Hermann Reineke and wife, Samuel Weinberg, P. M. Cohn, Miss Julie Drome, Albert Mars, Jacob Schwarz, Miss Bertha Frank, H. Kirchberger and wife, Abraham Burkhardt, Mrs. Marie Beyer, Eugen Keller, Dr. Carl Zeus, Mrs Adele Kahlow and three children, B. Heymann.

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen—Maria Ricker, Geo. Bensinger and wife, Emilie Hooper, Fannie Bloom, Doroth Schlingel, A. Jonas and wife, H. Berliner, Mrs. A. Schoverling, Carl Rohlig, Chs. Rudolphy, Gerhard Belken and family, S. Miller and daughter, Peter Miller and wife, M. Overstolz and wife, Mary Haar, Mrs. L. Fisk, M. Farer and wife, F. Wiebusch and family, D. C. Forbes, F. Hoormann, Alb. Heuggler and family, Meta Bahrenberg, Dr. Fred. A. Rupke, Eleanore Block, Juliane Schmidt, Caroline Woernle, C. Schroeder, O. Lindner, Rebecca Drewer, H. Bogel and family, Gustave Hammer, Rosalia Streletz, W. Pieperbrock, Valentine Rudert, Francis Weichsee, S. Lallewell, T. Schluffer, Mrs. Graffote, It and daughter, Julie Hocker, Samuel Langendorfer and wife, R. Hauck, Fred. L. Archer, A. E. Eckenburg, B. De Ball, A. C. Willmanns, Luhr Ruger and family, Emma Barkhardt, T. W. Bierbaum, Sophie Menke, Mathilde Duker, F. Lursen, Johann Actmeier and child, Philepine Vrunsel, Caroline Geerken, Caroline Garleck, Andreas Gunther and wife, George Kastner, Mrs. G. July, P. Fielder, H. Frederic, Hugh Frederic, Gustav Pfister, Fr. Stontag and family, Henry Marey.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool—J. R. Negus, Miss S. E. Negus, A. Clayden, Mrs. Clayden, J. C. Gleeson, Mrs. J. C. Gleeson, Miss Gleeson, Rev. E. Byrne, A. Le Mesurier, A. E. Newbury, W. F. Bell, John J. Hummell, Thomas Smith.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—Capt. Beckwith, Capt. Harrison, Lieut. Lane, Dr. Arden, Mrs. Tucker and child, Alfred J. Jordan, Mrs. Ruxtage, Eustace Neims, John Woods, Chas. Nebeleson, Rosali Patty.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:27 | Sun sets......6:33 | Moon rises. 9:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11:09 | Gov. Island. 11:58 | Hell Gate.. 1:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Aug. 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ships Anna Camp, Gardiner, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; O. Thyen, (Ger.,) Jordan, Sourabaya, Hermann, Koop & Co.

Barks Norma, (Russ.,) Burman, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Nanta, (Aust.,) Franich, Gloucester, Eng., John C. Seager; Anna Bigley, Bigley, Philadelphia, W. Murtagh & Co.; Covenanter, (Br.,) Whitehead, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, E., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Amykos, (Norw.,) Abrechsen, Rouen, Tetens & Bockmann; Benedetto, (Ital.,) Costa, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Solafide, (Norw.,) Lamuelsen, Lisbon, Funch, Edye & Co.; New-York, (Norw.,) Terjesen, Aspinwall, Funch, Edye & Co.; Wifsta Warf, (Swed.,) Kreemer, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Teresa Bicassa, (Ital.,) Pecasi, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. Mansfield, Achern, Portland via Boston, H. P. Brown Co.; Gersh Banker, Price, St. Kitts for orders, Jones & Lough; Cora, Bush, Richmond, Va., R. P. Doyle; John Rose, Howell, Pernambuco, A. Abbott; Edw. Burnett, Taylor, Para, G. Amsinck.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Aug. 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 27, lat. 46 10, lon. 53 40, signaled ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool, for New-York; 30th, 275 miles E. of Sandy Hook, met steam-ship Oceanic, hence for Liverpool; same date, 242 miles E. of do., Cunard, German, and Inman steam-ships, bound E. The M. brings 13 cabin and 235 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen Aug. 18 and Havre 21st, with mdse. and 304 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 25, lat. 50 34, lon. 31 40, passed bark Mary Fry, (of Greenock,) with loss of foretopmast, jibboom, and main-yard; same day, lat. 50 30, lon. 33 15, passed bark Sommerville, (Br.,) bound W.; 29th, lat. 42 10, lon. 62 15, passed steam-ship Holsatia, hence for Hamburg; 30th, 344 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Oceanic; 331 miles, passed a National steamer; 298 miles, passed an Inman steamer, and steam-ship Weser, hence for Bremen, same day; 250 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed ship Shakespeare, (Ger.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Schiller, (Ger.,) Thomas, Hamburg Aug. 20, with mdse. and 139 cabin and 555 steerage passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Has had westerly winds, with much fog, most of the passage.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Ocean Belle, (of Salcombe,) Jarvis, Colombo April 20, via Alleppy, 95 ds., with mdse. to Archer & Bull—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed the Cape of Good Hope July 8, St. Helena 22d, and crossed the equator Aug. 1, in long. 27; has had fine weather. Aug. 22, lat. 31, lon. 71, spoke bark Yumuri, (Br.,) hence for Sagua.

Brig Gambia, Tupper, Woodstock Mills, Fla., 15 ds., with lumber to S. G. Fitch & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Clara Fletcher, for New-York. Aug. 20, lat. 32 20, lon. 78 47, spoke brig Britannia, (Br.,) from Jamaica, for London, 9 ds. out; 23d, lat. 35 50, lon. 72 53, spoke schr. Francis G. Davis, hence for Antigua.

Schr. George M. Glover, Perry, Newport.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Coffin, New-Bedford.

Schr. Favorite, Clark, Horton's Point.

Schr. Guide, Hawkins, Brookhaven.

Schr. Potter and Hooper, Bradbury, Newport.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Baker, Hyannis.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Higbee, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Agile, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., 14 ds. with naval stores to T. M. Bruce & Co.

Schr. K. K. Wilson, Cropper, Richmond, for Stamford.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Buchanan, Baltimore.

Schr. Rockaway, Edwards, Baltimore.

Schr. Mary Jane and Elisabeth, McPherson, Baltimore.

Schr. Ellenora, Yates, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Brown, Brown, Virginia.

SAILED—Bark Alpheus Marshall, for Panama; brigs Mary Ida, for Exter, Eng.; Nellie Clifford, for Key West.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. E., cloudy and hazy off shore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—Arr. steamers John S. Hopkins, from Boston; McClellan, from Providence; schrs. A. W. Fisk, from Boston; S. L. Winterton, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Octorora, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; brig M. C. Mariner, for the West Indies.

Sld. steamer Wm. Lawrence, for Boston.

At quarantine steamer Wilmington, from New-Orleans.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Arr. steamers Reading, Colburn, Philadelphia; bark Sicilian, Percival, from Cadiz; schrs. Hector, Higgins, from Richmond, Va.; Albert Dailey, Nason, from Georgetown, D. C.; Calvin, Thomas, from Alexandria; Speedwell, Bangs, from Elizabethport; James Barrett, Nickerson, from Rondout; Sarah E. Jones, Handy, from do.; Plymouth Rock, Parker, from Weehawken; Revenue, Kelley, from Port Johnson; Palladium, Ryder, from New-York; Maracaibo, Tovin, from Portland for Philadelphia.

Below, schr. Julia A. Brown, bound in.

Cld. str. Nereus, Bearse, for New-York; bark Scotland, Rogers, for New-Orleans; schrs. Daniel Webster, Haskell, for Hayti; Eagle Rock, Hammond, for Richmond, Va.; Skylark, Small, for Baltimore.

Also arr., steamers Samaria, from Liverpool; Gen. Whitney, Halleck, from New-York; Roman, Crowell, from Philadelphia; Carroll, Wright, from Charlottetown, P. E. I.; schrs. Belle Hooper, Gilkey, from Brunswick, Ga.; Sunlight, Etheridge, from Georgetown, D. C.; A. C. Page, Howell, from Philadelphia; Rachel Vanaman, Brower, from do.; C. C. Berry, Seavey, from do.; Nellie Starr, Poland, from Rondout; Mary E. Rankin, Fuller, from Port Johnson; R. H. Huntley, Hodges, from Hoboken; Mary Stowe, Bacon, from Portland, Conn.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 31.—Arr. bark Belgium, from Sydney, C. B.; schrs. W. R. Beebe, from New-York; A. J. Bentley, from do.; tug Achilles, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Morro Castle, for London; schr. Chas. Morford, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 31.—In the Roads, wind-bound, bark Nil Desperandum, from Richmond for Rio Grande; brig Pickwick, from Richmond for Santa; brig Dashaway, from Norfolk for Barbados. The schr. Sallie W. Kay, from Alexandria for Boston, while drifting out Sunday morning, got foul of the bark Admete, and carried away her port cat-head, and split her own spanker from boom to gaff. She returned for repairs. Wind still north-east.

LEWES, Aug. 31.—Went to sea, barks Marianna Third, Emma Litchfield; ships Edgar, Marianna Second. Nearly the entire fleet of 150 sail left yesterday. The bark Maggie McNeil, one brig, and six schrs. remain.

Arr. brig Open Sea, 20 ds. from Brunswick, for Providence. She reports severe weather; had her decks swept, and is leaking.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 31.—Passed up, steamer Catharine, Whiting, from Providence; brig Catharine from Ivigtut; schr. Mary J. Fisher, from New-York; brig Fido, from London; schr. Sylvester Hall, from Taunton; Steamers Florida, from Providence; Norman, from Boston; bark Hong Kong, from Liverpool; schrs. J. S. Weldon, from New-York; L. N. Lovell, from Fall River.

Passed down, United States steam-tug Pilgrim, for Cape May. Schr. Mary A. Bradshaw, for Havana; brig Abby Thaxter, for Calais.

The schr. American Eagle, for Washington, is [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Cld. [illegible]

Arr. steam-ship Indiana, from Liverpool; [illegible] nia, from Ivigtut; Abby Thaxter, from B[illegible]; schr. Agnes Repplier, from Norfolk; bark Hong Kong, from Liverpool; brig Fido, from London.

The American Line steam-ship Indiana, from Liverpool, arr. at this port to-day. She brings [illegible] cabin and 400 steerage passengers.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 31.—Arr. steamer Vicksburg, from New-York; schr. St. Croix, from Boston.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—The Danish bark Eureka, from Tupelco, Mexico, for Queenstown, put into Newport this afternoon, leaking five inches an hour.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 30.—Arr. schrs. Henrietta, Rondout, for Boston, and Ruth S. Hodgdon, Weehawken, for Bangor.

Sld. brigs Matilda Whitaker, H. H. McGvilvery, Lucy Ortolan; schrs. G. M. Parker, Redondo, Daretto Kahn, Geo. Nevenger, Geo. Hodgdon, Fair Wind, Laura Robinson, Mary Anna Leland, Henry, Harry Percy, Statesman, Peucinian, and St. Hubert.

Aug. 31.—Arr. brig Deborah S. Soule, New-York, for Portland; schrs. Mary Sands, Bath, for New-York; Kossuth, Bangor, for Sing Sing.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—The steamer Morro Castle, from New-York, arr. here this afternoon.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—Steamers Falmouth, from Portland, and Alhambra, from Boston, arr. this morning. The Alhambra sld. for Charlottetown at noon. Steamer Lady Head left for Sable Island to-day.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Sailed for the United States, Zillid, Northampton, St. Nicholas, Prospero Padre, Guiseppe Bozzo, Sterling, Helvetia, Republic, Hudson, Eliza Everett, Uhland, Comtesse Duchatel, Il Vero, Duisberg, Trimountain, T. C. Jones.

Arr. out from the United States on the 29th inst., R. B. Chapman, and Hosea Rich.

30th, Tuisko, Ella S. Thayer, Kingsbridge, Eleanor, Argosy, Emma F. Harriman, Cavour, William Wilson, Wild Hunter, Vanguard, Melicete, Sea View, Antonio Casabona, McNear, Paolo, Ottar, and Daphne.

31st, New World, Mary, La Belle, John O. Baker, G. P. Sherwood, Peppina, A. Maria C. Brick, Thorbeck, Agenor, Avance, Great Admiral, Maria Lamb, and Ostindia.

Also arr. out from the United States Angelita and John Zittlosen.

White Star steamer Gaelic, Capt. Parsell, from New-York Aug. 15, arr. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 31.—The White Star steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Kiddle, from New-York Aug. 22, arr. here to-day and sld. for Liverpool.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Aug. 22, for Liverpool, reached here at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

The American Line steam-ship Illinois, from Philadelphia, has arr. here in 9 ds. 10 hours.

MOVILLE, Aug. 31.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Europa, Capt. McKay, from New-York Aug. 19, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 31.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Pommerania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Aug. 20, for Hamburg, reached here at 10 o'clock last night.

ANTWERP, Aug. 31.—Red Star steamer Switzerland, from New-York Aug. 18, has arr.

WHOLESALE

AUTUMN, 1874.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Respectfully announce that their

FIRST OPENING

OF

French and Domestic

PATTERN BONNETS

AND

NOVELTIES IN

MILLINERY GOODS

WILL TAKE PLACE

TO-DAY,

(TUESDAY, SEPT. 1,)

AT THEIR

Wholesale Millinery Rooms,

Fourth Floor, Accessible by Elevator.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

BUY ONLY THE

GENUINE FAIRBANKS SCALES.

FAIRBANKS

Stock Scales, Coal Scales, Hay Scales, Dairy Scales, Counter Scales, &c., &c.

ALSO, MILES ALARM TILL CO.'S

ALARM CASH DRAWERS.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

NO. 311 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,

No. 2 Milk st., Boston.

For sale by leading hardware dealers.

BOYNTON'S

BRICK SET AND PORTABLE

GAS-TIGHT FURNACES,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HEATING

Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c.

Are unequaled for POWER, DURABILITY, ECONOMY, and FREEDOM FROM GASES. "OUR FAVORITE," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Range; "STANDARD," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Heating and Cooking Range; "PROGRESSIVE" Low Double Oven Range; "CABINET" and "BOYNTON" Portable Hot Closet Range; HOTEL and RESTAURANT DOUBLE OVEN RANGES, are the most efficient Ranges in market. "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-Place Heaters, the most powerful in use. HEATING, COOKING, and LAUNDRY STOVES. Manufactured by RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water st., N. Y. Call and examine or send for circulars.

★ 652 BROADWAY. ★

HORSE-TIMERS,

Chronographs and 1-4 Seconds.

Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

JAMES NARDIN WATCH.

★ 652 BROADWAY. ★

The Best in the World.

Suspenders and Braces made by

Fisk, Clark & Flagg.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S

MINERAL SPRING WATERS.

INTRODUCED IN 1862.

Excel all others, on account of their absolute purity, fine taste, and reliable composition. They are free of the injurious and often offensive ingredients which are now so prevalent in ordinary waters. Orders should be addressed CARL H. SCHULTZ, No. 860 Broadway.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. [illegible]